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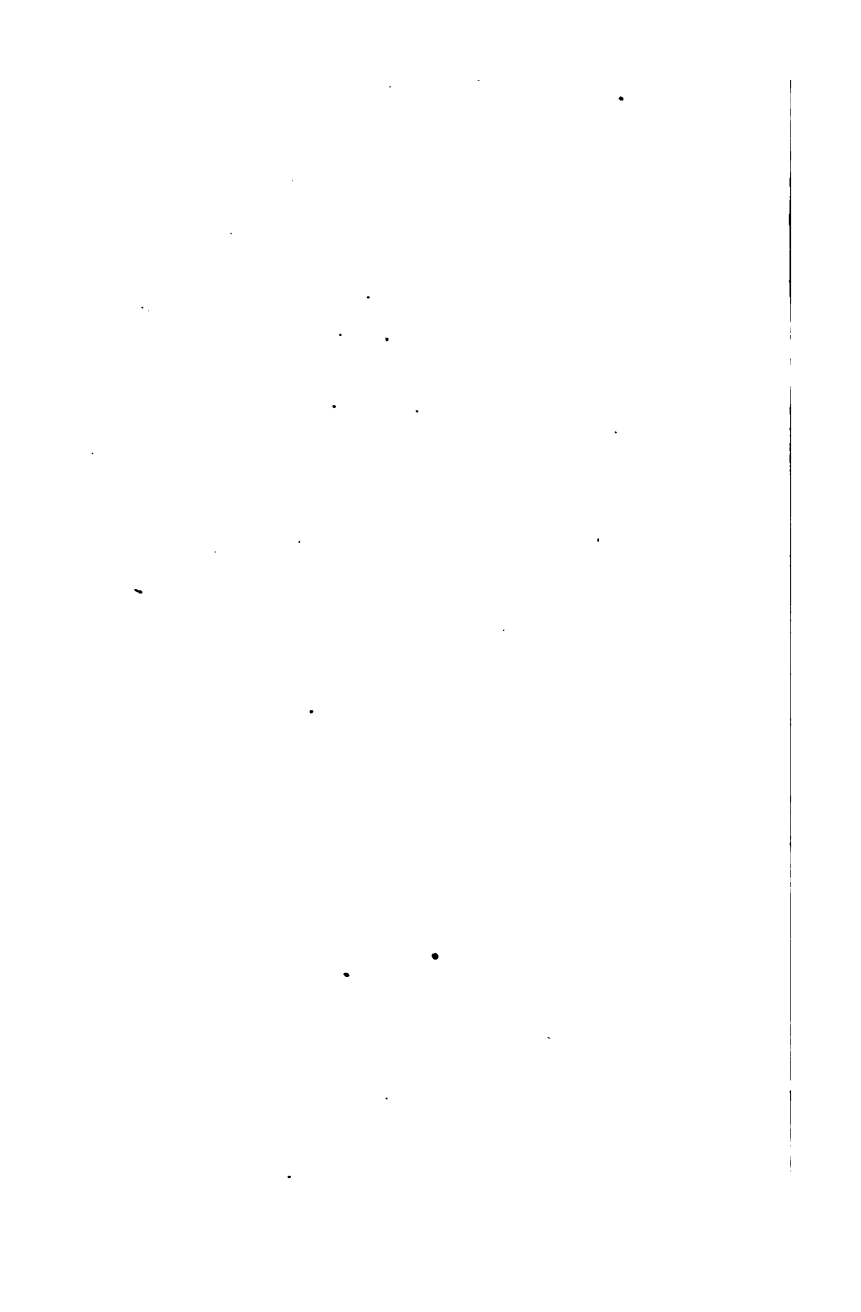
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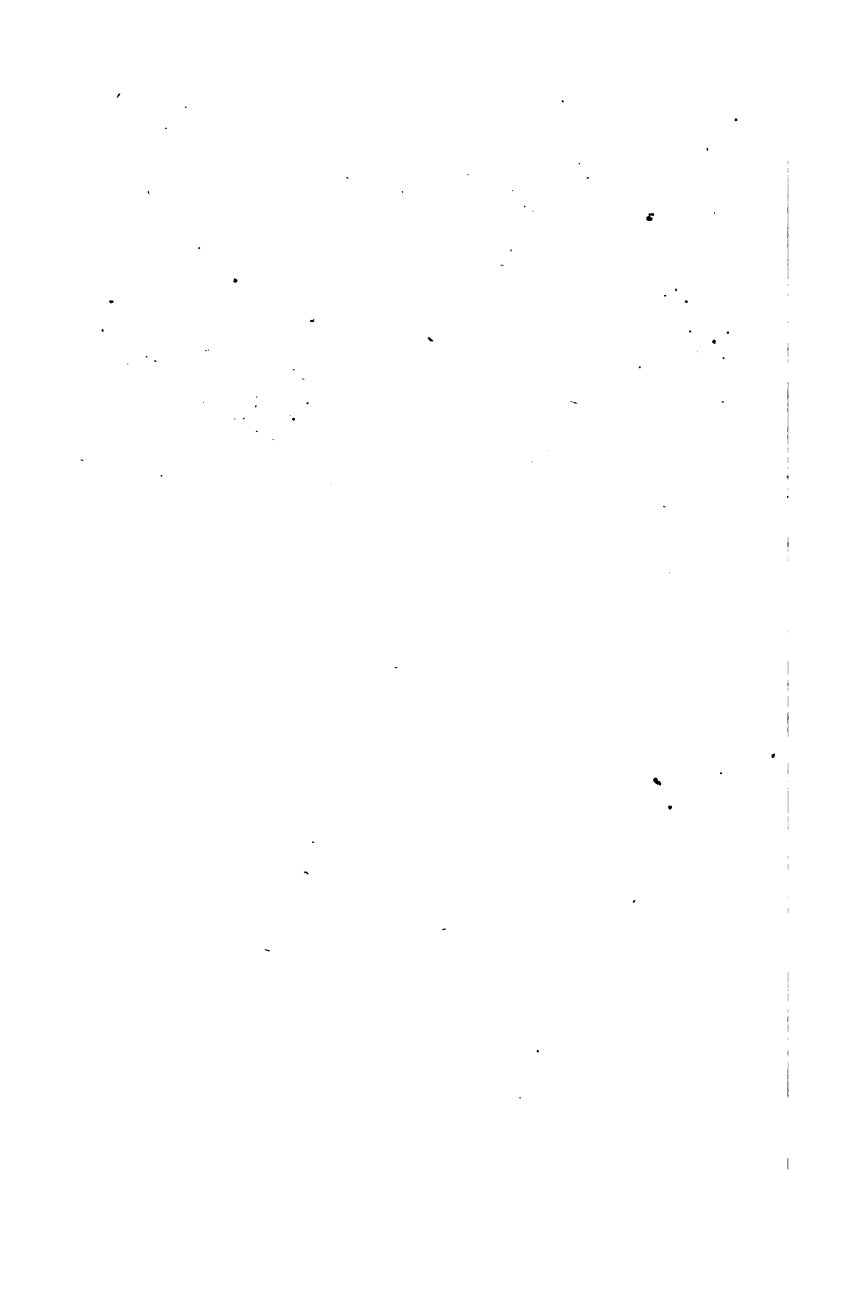
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LESSONS
IN
GREEK PARSING;
OR, OUTLINES
OF THE
GREEK GRAMMAR,
DIVIDED INTO SHORT PORTIONS, AND ILLUSTRATED BY AP-
PROPRIATE
EXERCISES IN PARSING.

BY CHAUNCEY A. ^{Olsen}GOODRICH,
Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Yale College.

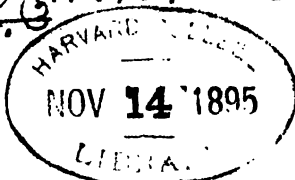
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Ross Turner.

District of Connecticut, ss.



BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twentieth day of May, in the fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:

"Lessons in Greek Parsing; or Outlines of the Greek Grammar, divided into short portions, and illustrated by appropriate Exercises in Parsing. By Chauncey A. Goodrich."

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL,

Clerk of the District of Connecticut,

A true copy of record examined by me,

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL,

Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EXPERIENCE has shown that the grammar of a language can never be fully understood, or deeply impressed on the mind, except in the exercise of *parsing*. But the books which are commonly used in this exercise, presuppose in the learner, some acquaintance, at least, with every part of the grammar; and hence a number of months are often devoted to the irksome task of committing to memory numerous *paradigms* and rules, whose use and application the pupil is entirely unable to comprehend. To obviate the necessity of such a course, is the design of this work. The Greek Grammar is divided into short portions, to each of which is attached a reading lesson, containing such words only as belong to that portion, or to others which have been previously gone over. In the first lesson, for example, the *paradigm* of the first declension is followed by exercises which contain nouns of *that declension alone*. The only knowledge presupposed on the part of the pupil, is an acquaintance with the pronouns *ἐγώ* and *σύ*, together with the meaning of the words *ἰστί* and *τις*. Thus much is necessary to constitute a sentence, or a complete enunciation of thought, which is far more interesting to the learner than broken clauses which convey no meaning. In the second lesson the learner is made acquainted with the forms of the *second declension*; which are then illustrated, and impressed on the memory, by examples from that declension. With these, however, are intermingled words of the first declension, in order to fix in the memory the knowledge which has been already gained. Thus, in the First Part, the pupil is conducted by short progressive steps through the various forms of the noun, pronoun and adjective, without being embarrassed with the intricacies of the Baryton verb. In Part Second, he enters on that verb, and is expected to learn a single tense only at a time, and then to impress that tense on his memory by exer-

cises in parsing. Thus he is conducted through the several moods and tenses of the Baryton and Contract verbs, and the verb in $\mu\iota$. At proper intervals the process is inverted, and exercises are given in turning English into Greek. This work contains about the same quantity of Greek in the reading lessons, as the Greek Delectus ; together with a complete outline of the Grammar, and exercises in the making of Greek. Experienced teachers, who have examined the plan, have thought that the whole volume may be studied, and the principles of parsing thoroughly established, in the time which is ordinarily devoted to that preparatory study of the Grammar, which is of very little use, except as opening the way to the exercise of parsing.

In entering on the study of this work, the pupil after learning the alphabet, should commit to memory the article, and the pronouns $\epsilon\gamma\omega$ and $\sigma\upsilon$. He should then learn the first example under the first declension, and immediately begin to parse. In doing this, he should be required to decline *every* word as it occurs, both in the singular and the plural. Proceeding in this way through each form of the several declensions, he will have committed them perfectly to memory in the act of parsing. The rules of syntax will be already familiar to him, if he has studied Latin. If not, he should not be expected to parse *syntactically*, but only *etymologically*. When Part First has been studied in this way, it should be carefully reviewed.

In entering on Part Second, the subject of augment and conjugation should be thoroughly understood, and the pupil fully practised, in forming the verb, before the paradigm is learnt. Each tense should then be taken up separately, and impressed upon the memory by the exercise of parsing, as in the preceding part. The rules of formation and augment should be continually kept in view, in the progress of the pupil through Part Second.

New-Haven, July 20, 1831.

LETTERS.

Form.	Sound.	Name.
Α α	a	Ἄλφα Alpha
Β β, ϐ	b	Βῆτα Beta
Γ γ	g	Γάμμα Gamma
Δ δ	d	Δέλτα Delta
Ε ε	e short	Ἐψιλόν Epsilon
Ζ ζ	z	Ζῆτα Zeta
Η η	e long	Ἡτα Eta
Θ θ, ϑ	th	Θῆτα Theta
Ι ι	i	Ἰῶτα Iota
Κ κ	k	Κάππα Kappa
Λ λ	l	Λάμβδα Lambda
Μ μ	m	Μῦ Mu
Ν ν	n	Νῦ Nu
Ξ ξ	x	Ξί Xi
Ο ο	o short	Ὀ μικρόν Omicron
Π π	p	Πί Pi
Ρ ρ	r	Ῥῶ Rho
Σ σ, ς	s	Σίγμα Sigma
Τ τ	t	Ταῦ Tau
Υ υ	u	Ὑ ψιλόν Upsilon
Φ φ	ph	Φί Phi
Χ χ	ch	Χί Chi
Ψ ψ	ps	Ψί Psi
Ω ω	o long	Ὠ μέγα Omega

This character ' is called the *rough breathing*, and has the sound of *h*; as ὑπό, *hupo*.

This mark ' under a vowel is called the *subscript iota*; as in τῷ.

This character ς (stigma) is used for $\sigma\tau$. The diphthong $\upsilon\iota$ is pronounced whi, as $\upsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ (whios) a son.

Γ before κ , γ , χ , and ξ , has the sound of *ng*, as $\epsilon\gamma\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, (eng-gus,) near; $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\rho\upsilon\gamma\xi$, (larungx,) the larynx.

N APPENDED. (ν $\epsilon\phi\epsilon\lambda\lambda\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\nu$.) The letter ν is annexed to datives plural in $\sigma\iota$, and to all third persons of verbs ending in ϵ or ι , when the next word begins with a vowel; as, $\gamma\omicron\nu\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$, to their parents; $\epsilon\delta\omega\kappa\epsilon\nu$ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$, he gave to them. So also at the end of a sentence.

CHARACTERS. 1. Apostrophe ($'$) cuts off a vowel from the end of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel; as, $\acute{\alpha}\pi' \acute{\alpha}\rho\chi\eta\varsigma$, for $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron \acute{\alpha}\rho\chi\eta\varsigma$, from the beginning.

2. Dieresis ($''$) separates two vowels which would otherwise form a diphthong; as $\pi\alpha\iota\varsigma$ (pa-is) for $\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, a child.

3. This mark ($;$) is the note of interrogation in Greek; as, $\sigma\upsilon \tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma \epsilon\acute{\iota}$; who art thou?

RULES OF SYNTAX FIRST USED.

I. Substantives signifying the same thing agree in case; as, $\Pi\alpha\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, Paul an apostle.

II. An adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number and case; as, $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ $\pi\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, a faithful friend.

This rule includes the article, pronouns, and participles.

III. A verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; as, $\epsilon\gamma\acute{\omega}$ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$, I am. But nominatives plural of the *neuter* gender, have commonly a singular verb; as, $\zeta\acute{\omega}\alpha$ $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\iota$, animals run.

IV. Any verb may have the same case after it as before it, when both words refer to the same thing as, $\epsilon\gamma\acute{\omega}$ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$ $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, I am an apostle.

V. One substantive governs another, signifying a different thing, in the genitive; as, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ, the Son of God.

VI. Prepositions govern the genitive, dative and accusative.

VII. Some Adverbs of time, place, order, exception, and many others, govern the genitive.

DEFINITE ARTICLE.*

Sing.	the.	Dual.	Plural.	the.
N. ὁ, ἡ, τό,		N. A. τῶ, τᾶ, τῷ,	N. οἱ, αἱ, τὰ,	
G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ			G. τῶν, τῶν, τῶν,	
D. τοῦ, τῇ, τῷ,		G. D. τοῖν, ταῖν, τοῖν,	D. τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς,	
A. τόν, τήν, τό,			A. τοὺς, τὰς, τὰ.	

PRONOUNS 'ΕΓΩ and ΣΥ.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἐγώ, I,	N. A. νῶϊ, νῶ,	N. ἡμεῖς, we,
G. ἐμοῦ, or μοῦ, of me, my		G. ἡμῶν, of us, our,
D. ἐμοί, or μοί, to me,	G. D. νῶϊν, νῶν,	D. ἡμῖν, to us,
A. ἐμέ, or μέ, me,		A. ἡμᾶς, us,
N. σύ, thou,	N. A. σφῶϊ, σφῶ,	N. ὑμεῖς, ye or you,
G. σοῦ, of thee, thy,		G. ὑμῶν, of you, your,
D. σοί, to thee,	G. D. σφῶϊν, σφῶν,	D. ὑμῖν, to you,
A. σέ, thee;		A. ὑμᾶς, you.

* Let the pupil decline each gender of the article by itself. The feminine ἡ will give (with a slight variation) the termination of the first declension of nouns; the masculine ὁ and the neuter τό give the terminations of the second declension.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension have four terminations, α, η, feminine ; ας, ης, masculine.

Nouns ending in ρα, α pure,* and ᾱ contracted, have the genitive in ας, and the dative in ᾱ.

SINGULAR.

	life.	glory.	a shadow.	a steward.	a Persian.
N.	ζω-ή	δόξ-α	σκι-ά	ταμί-ας	Πέρσ-ης
G.	ζω-ῆς	δόξ-ης	σκι-ᾶς	ταμί-ου	Πέρσ-ου
D.†	ζω-ῇ	δόξ-ῃ	σκι-ᾷ	ταμί-ᾱ	Πέρσ-ῃ
A.	ζω-ήν	δόξ-αν	σκι-άν	ταμί-αν	Πέρσ-ην
V.	ζω-ή	δόξ-α	σκι-ά	ταμί-α	Πέρσ-α‡

DUAL.

N. A. V.	ζω-ά	δόξ-α	σκι-ά	ταμί-α	Πέρσ-α
G. D.	ζω-αῖν	δόξ-αιν	σκι-αῖν	ταμί-αιν	Πέρσ-αιν

PLURAL.

N.	ζω-αί	δόξ-αι	σκι-αί	ταμί-αι	Πέρσ-αι
G.	ζω-ῶν	δόξ-ῶν	σκι-ῶν	ταμί-ῶν	Πέρσ-ῶν
D.	ζω-αῖς	δόξ-αῖς	σκι-αῖς	ταμί-αῖς	Πέρσ-αῖς
A.	ζω-άς	δόξ-ας	σκι-άς	ταμί-ας	Πέρσ-ας
V.	ζω-αί	δόξ-αι	σκι-αί	ταμί-αι	Πέρσ-αι

* A vowel is called *pure*, when it is preceded by another vowel with which it does not form a diphthong ; as the α in φιλία, σκιά.

† The dative singular is distinguished by having a *subscript* Iota.

‡ The vocative commonly ends in α ; sometimes in η.

Vocabulary of the Lesson on the First Declension.

A.	K.
αἱ, article from ὁ, ἡ, τό.	καί, conj. <i>and</i> .
ἀλήθει-α, ας, f. <i>truth</i> .	καρδί-α, ας, f. <i>the heart</i> .
ἀντί, prep. (gen.) <i>for</i> .	κατά, prep. (accus.) <i>by</i> .
ἀρχ-ῆ, ῆς, f. <i>the beginning</i> .	κραυγ-ή, ῆς, f. <i>a cry, shout</i> .
B.	M.
βασιλει-α, ας, f. <i>a kingdom</i> .	μοῦ, μοί, pron. from. ἐγώ.
βουλ-ή-ης, f. <i>will, counsel</i> .	N.
Γ.	Nῦν, adv. <i>now</i> .
γῆ, γῆς, f. <i>earth, land</i> .	O.
Δ.	οἰκί-α, ας, f. <i>a house</i> .
δόξ-α, ας, f. <i>glory</i> .	οὐ or οὐκ, adv. <i>no, not</i> .
δικαστ-ής, ου, m. <i>a judge</i> .	Π.
E.	παρ' or παρά, prep. (G.D.A.) <i>with</i> .
εἰρήνη, ας, f. <i>peace</i> .	περί, prep. (G.D.A.) <i>about, concerning</i> .
εἰσί, εἰσίν, are, 3d pers. plur.	Πέρσ-ης, ου, m. <i>a Persian</i> .
pres. indic. of εἰμί.	πηγ-ή, ῆς, f. <i>a fountain</i> .
ἐμοῦ, pronoun from ἐγώ. see	ποῦ, adv. <i>where</i> .
pronouns, page 3.	προφήτ-ης, ου, m. <i>a prophet</i> .
ἐν, prep. (dat.) <i>in</i> .	πύλ-η, ας, f. <i>a gate</i> .
ἐναντίου, adv. (gen.) <i>before</i> .	Σ.
ἐντολ-ή, ῆς, f. <i>a command</i> .	σύ, σοῦ, σοί, see pron. εὔ.
ἐντός, adv. <i>within</i> .	σκην-ή, ῆς, f. <i>a tent</i> .
ἐστί, ἐστίν, is. 3d pers. sin.	σωτηρί-α, ας, f. <i>salvation</i> .
pres. indic. of εἰμί.	T.
Z.	τῆς, τῇ, τῶν, ταῖς, see ὁ, ἡ, τό.
ζω-η, ας, f. <i>life</i> .	Υ.
H.	ὅμοις, ὁμών, ὁμῶν, see pron. σύ.
Ἡ-ή, article from ὁ, ἡ, τό.	Φ.
Ἡλί-ας, ου, m. <i>Elias</i> .	φων-ή, ας, f. <i>a voice</i> .
ἡμέρ-α, ας, f. <i>a day</i> .	Ψ.
ἡμῶν, gen. pl. from ἐγώ.	ψυχ-ή, ας, f. <i>life</i> .
ἡτ-τα, ας, f. <i>defeat</i> .	
Θ.	
θάλασ-σα, ας, f. <i>a sea</i> .	

LESSON.

Terminations in η.

Ἡ ζωή μου ἐστὶν ἀντὶ τῆς ζωῆς σου.

Παρὰ σοὶ ἐστὶ πηγὴ ζωῆς.

Ἡ γῆ ἐστὶν ἐναντίον ὑμῶν.

Ἡ σκηνή μου ἐστὶ παρὰ τῇ θάλασσῃ.

Ἡ ἐντολή μου ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ ζωῆς.

Ἡ βουλή σου ἐστὶ πηγὴ ζωῆς.

Ἐστὶ φωνὴ κραυγῆς ἐν ταῖς σκηναῖς.

Ἡ ψύχη μου ἐστὶ παρ' ὑμῶν.

Ἡ φωνὴ τῆς εἰρήνης ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ γῇ.

Terminations in α.

Ποῦ ἐστὶν ἡ δόξα μου ;

Ἐστὶν οἰκία παρὰ θάλασσαν.

Αἱ ἐντολαί σου εἰσὶ ἀλήθεια.

Οὐκ ἐστὶν εἰρήνη ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ μου.

Ἡ βασιλεία μου ἐντὸς ὑμῶν ἐστὶν.

Νῦν ἐστὶν ἡμέρα σωτηρίας.

Ἡ ἀλήθειά σου ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ μου.

Terminations in ης and ας.

Ἐπὶ τῆς ἡμέρας τῶν Περσῶν κατὰ γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν

Ἠλίας εἰ σύ ; οὐκ εἰμί. Ὁ προφήτης εἴ σύ ; οὐ.

Οἱ διδασταί εἰσιν ἐν τῇ πύλῃ.

SECOND DECLENSION.

The second declension has two terminations *ος* and *ων*; which are lengthened by the Attics into *ως* and *ων*.*

By contraction *οος*, *οον*, and *εος*, *εον*, become *οῦς*, *οῦν*.

Nouns in *ων*, *οῦν*, and *ῶν*, are neuter: those in *ος*, *οῦς*, and *ως*, are generally masculine, sometimes feminine or common.

SINGULAR.

	a word.	a work.	a voyage.	a bone.	Jesus.
N.	λόγ-ος	ἔργ-ον	πλ-όος, οὔς*	ὀστ-έον, οὔν*	Ἰησ-οῦς
G.	λόγ-ου	ἔργ-ου	πλ-όου, οὔ	ὀστ-έου, οὔ	Ἰησ-οῦ
D.†	λόγ-ῳ	ἔργ-ῳ	πλ-όῳ, ῶ	ὀστ-έῳ, ῶ	Ἰησ-οῦ
A.	λόγ-ον	ἔργ-ον	πλ-όον, οὔν	ὀστ-έον, οὔν	Ἰησ-οῦν
V.	λόγ-ε	ἔργ-ον	πλ-όε, οὔ	ὀστ-έον, οὔν	Ἰησ-οῦ

DUAL.

N.A.V.	λόγ-ω	ἔργ-ω	πλ-έω, ῶ	ὀστ-έω, ῶ
G.D.	λόγ-οιν	ἔργ-οιν	πλ-έοιν, οῖν	ὀστ-έοιν, οῖν

PLURAL.

N.	λόγ-οι	ἔργ-α	πλ-όοι, οἱ	ὀστ-έα, ᾧ
G.	λόγ-ων	ἔργ-ων	πλ-όων, ῶν	ὀστ-έων, ῶν
D.	λόγ-οις	ἔργ-οις	πλ-όοις, οἷς	ὀστ-έοις, οἷς,
A.	λόγ-ους	ἔργ-α	πλ-έους, οὔς	ὀστ-έα, ᾧ
V.	λόγ-αι	ἔργ-α	πλ-όοι, οἱ	ὀστ-έα, ᾧ

* Nouns in *οῦς* and *οῦν*, and those of the Attic form being less common, no examples of them are given in the reading lessons, and the latter are omitted above.

† The dative is distinguished by having the *subscriptiota*.

LESSON.

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν* ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, καὶ Θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος.

Ἡ φιλία τοῦ κόσμου, ἐχθρα τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐστίν.

Ὁ ὕπνος ἐστὶν ἀδελφὸς τοῦ θανάτου.

Ἡ ἀρετὴ ἐστὶ σύμμαχος τῶν ἔργων ἐν πολέμῳ.

Ὅπου ἐστὶν ὁ θησαυρὸς ὑμῶν, ἐκεῖ ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ καρδία ὑμῶν.

Ὁ οἶκος μου, οἶκος προσευχῆς ἐστίν.

Ἀρχὴ μὲν φιλίας ἐστὶν ἔπαινος, ἐχθρας δὲ, ψόγος.

Ὁ Θεὸς ἀγάπη ἐστίν.

Ὁ πόλεμος οὐκ ἐστὶν ἄνευ κινδύνων.

Τὰ ὑψώνια τῆς ἁμαρτίας (ἐστὶ) θάνατος.

Λόγοι εἰσὶ τροφὴ ψυχῆς.

Πόθεν (εἰσὶ) πόλεμοι καὶ μάχαι ἐν ὑμῖν ;

Οὐκ ἐστὶ μαθητὴς ὑπὲρ τὸν διδάσκαλον.

Ὁ χρόνος ἐστὶν ἔργης φάρμακον.

Ἐν οὐνῷ ἐστὶν ἀληθεία.

Ἡ πείνᾶ ἐστὶ τὸ τοῦ δειπνοῦ ὄψον.

Ἡ Αἴγυπτος δωρὸν ἐστὶ τοῦ Νείλου.

Νεανὼς ἐστὶ κύριος τῆς νήσου.

Ἀρχὴ σοφίας ἐστὶ φόβος Κυρίου.

Ἡ ὁδὸς πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν ἐστὶν ἀρετὴ.

* Third person singular indicative imperfect of εἰμί.

ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS IN $\alpha\varsigma$ - η - $\omicron\nu$.

These follow the first declension of nouns in the feminine, and the second in the masculine and neuter.

Sing. (faithful)	Dual.	Plural.
N. $\pi\iota\sigma\tau$ - $\alpha\varsigma$, $\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{\omicron}\nu$, G. $\pi\iota\sigma\tau$ - $\omicron\upsilon$, $\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, $\omicron\upsilon$ D. $\pi\iota\sigma\tau$ - $\tilde{\omega}$, $\tilde{\eta}$, $\tilde{\omega}$ A. $\pi\iota\sigma\tau$ - $\acute{\omicron}\nu$, $\acute{\eta}\nu$, $\acute{\omicron}\nu$ V. $\pi\iota\sigma\tau$ - $\acute{\epsilon}$, $\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{\omicron}\nu$	N. A. V. $\pi\iota\sigma\tau$ - $\acute{\omega}$, $\acute{\alpha}$, $\acute{\omega}$ G. D. $\pi\iota\sigma\tau$ - $\omicron\tilde{\iota}\nu$, $\alpha\tilde{\iota}\nu$, $\omicron\tilde{\iota}\nu$	N. $\pi\iota\sigma\tau$ - $\acute{\omicron}\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}$ G. $\pi\iota\sigma\tau$ - $\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\acute{\omega}\nu$ D. $\pi\iota\sigma\tau$ - $\omicron\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$, $\alpha\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$, $\omicron\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$ A. $\pi\iota\sigma\tau$ - $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}$ V. $\pi\iota\sigma\tau$ - $\acute{\omicron}\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}$.

Adjectives in $\alpha\varsigma$ pure and $\rho\alpha\varsigma$, have the feminine in α , as, $\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota$ - $\alpha\varsigma$, α , $\omicron\nu$; $\mu\alpha\chi\rho$ - $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}$, $\acute{\omicron}\nu$. To this rule there are a few exceptions.

Sing. (worthy.)	Dual.	Plural.
N. $\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota$ - $\alpha\varsigma$, α , $\omicron\nu$, G. $\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota$ - $\omicron\upsilon$, $\alpha\varsigma$, $\omicron\nu$ D. $\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota$ - $\acute{\omega}$, α , $\acute{\omega}$ A. $\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota$ - $\acute{\omicron}\nu$, $\alpha\nu$, $\omicron\nu$ V. $\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota$ - $\acute{\epsilon}$, α , $\omicron\nu$.	N. A. V. $\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota$ - $\acute{\omega}$, α , $\acute{\omega}$ G. D. $\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota$ - $\omicron\iota\nu$, $\alpha\iota\nu$, $\omicron\iota\nu$	N. $\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota$ - $\acute{\omicron}\iota$, $\alpha\iota$, α G. $\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota$ - $\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\acute{\omega}\nu$ D. $\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota$ - $\omicron\iota\varsigma$, $\alpha\iota\varsigma$, $\omicron\iota\varsigma$ A. $\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota$ - $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\alpha\varsigma$, α V. $\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota$ - $\acute{\omicron}\iota$, $\alpha\iota$, α .

1. Some adjectives of this form are contracted; as, $\chi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma$ - $\sigma\alpha\varsigma$, $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, $\chi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma$ - $\sigma\eta$, $\tilde{\eta}$, $\chi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma$ - $\sigma\omicron\nu$, $\omicron\tilde{\iota}\nu$, &c. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\lambda$ - $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\lambda$ - $\acute{\epsilon}\eta$, $\tilde{\eta}$, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\lambda$ - $\acute{\omicron}\omicron\nu$, $\omicron\tilde{\iota}\nu$. See second declension, page 7.

2. Compounds in $\alpha\varsigma$, and many others, have but two terminations; as, δ , $\tilde{\eta}$ $\delta\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\tau\alpha\varsigma$, $\tau\epsilon$ $\delta\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\tau\omicron\nu$.

LESSON ON ADJECTIVES IN ας.

Ἀγαθὸς φίλος ἐστὶ πιστός ἐν λόγῳ καὶ ἔργῳ.

Ὁ Κύριος ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ νῶν ἅγιος.

Ὁ νόμος τοῦ Κυρίου (ἐστὶν) ἄμωμος, ἡ μαρτυρία τοῦ Κυρίου (ἐστὶ) πιστή.

Ὁ Θεός (ἐστὶ) κριτὴς, δίκαιος καὶ ἰσχυρός.

Ὁ καιρὸς ὃ ἐμὸς οὐκ ἔπαυσε* ὃ δὲ καιρὸς ὃ ὑμέτερος πάντοτε ἐστὶν ἔτοιμος.

Ὁ βίος τῶν δικαίων ἐστὶ μακάριος.

Φθόνος ἐστὶ λύπη ἐπ' ἀλλοτρίοις ἀγαθοῖς.

Φίλοι εἰσὶν οἱ ἀληθινοὶ θησαυροὶ ἐν τοῖς κακοῖς.

Τὰ ἔργα τοῦ Δαυδάλου εἰσὶ θαυμαστά.

Ὁ πλουτὸς ἐστὶ θνητὸς, ἡ δόξα ἀθάνατος.

Ὁ ζυγὸς μου χρηστός (ἐστὶ) καὶ τὸ φορτίον μου ελαφρὸν ἐστὶ.

Πόση ἐστὶν ἡ ὥρα ; ἐστὶν ὥρα τρίτη τῆς ἡμέρας.

Τὰ ἀδύνατα παρὰ ἀνθρώποις, δύνατά ἐστὶ παρὰ Θεῷ.

Ὁ νόμος (ἐστὶν) ἅγιος, καὶ ἡ ἐντολὴ ἁγία, καὶ δικαία.

Ὁ λόγος σου ἀλήθειά ἐστὶ.

Ἡ σωτηρία τῶν δικαίων ἐστὶ παρὰ Κυρίῳ.

Οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ σου εἰσὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς πιστοὺς τῆς γῆς.

Ἡ βασιλεία σου ἐστὶ βασιλεία αἰώνος.

* From π ᾱ ρ ε σ ι μ ι , to be present.

ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS IN *ος-η-ο*.

Four adjectives, viz. ἄλλος, τοιοῦτος, ἡλικιωτός, and τοσοῦτος, and four pronouns, viz. ὅς, αὐτός, ἐκεῖνος and οὗτος, have the neuter of the nominative singular in ο.

* Ἄλλος, another.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἄλλ-ος, η, ο	N. A. ἄλλ-ω, α, ω	N. ἄλλ-οι, αι, α
G. ἄλλ-ου, ης, ου	G. D. ἄλλ-οιν, αιν, οιν	G. ἄλλ-ων, ων, ων
D. ἄλλ-ω, η, ω		D. ἄλλ-οις, αις, οἰς
A. ἄλλ-ον, ην, ο.		A. ἄλλ-ους, ας, α.

So likewise αὐτός, he, himself ; ἐκεῖνος, that one, he ; ὅς, who.

Ἐμαυτοῦ, of myself ; σεαυτοῦ, of thyself ; ἑαυτοῦ, of himself ; and genitive plural ἀλλήλων, of one another, are declined in the same manner. Ἐαυτοῦ is often contracted into αὐτοῦ, and σεαυτοῦ into σεαυτοῦ.

Οὗτος, this one, is compounded of ὅ and αὐτός, and is thus declined.

SINGULAR.		
N. οὗτος	αὐτή	τούτο
G. τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
D. τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
A. τοῦτον	ταύτην	τούτο.
DUAL.		
N. A. τούτῳ	ταῦτα	τούτῳ
G. D. τούτων	ταύταιν	τούτων
PLURAL.		
N. ο἗τοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
G. τούτων	ταύτων	τούτων
D. τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
A. τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

In the same manner are declined, τοιοῦτος, ἡλικιωτός, and τοσοῦτος.

Ταῦτα, in the nominative and accusative plural, must be carefully distinguished from ταῦτά, the same, which is formed by uniting τα and αὐτά.

LESSON ON ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS IN ος-η-ο.

Μετὰ τὸν θάνατον ἡμῶν ἐστὶ πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἅλλος βίος.

Ἐκεῖνός ἐστι κλέπτης καὶ ληστής.

Αὐτὸς χρηστός ἐστιν ἐπὶ ἀχαρίστους καὶ πονηρούς.

Μακάριός (ἐστίν) ὁ δοῦλος ἐκεῖνος.

Ἡ ἀρετὴ κατ' ἐαυτήν ἐστὶ καλή.

Ἄξιός γάρ ἐστι ἐργάτης τοῦ μισθοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐστίν.

Οὗτος γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ νόμος καὶ οἱ προφῆται.

Ἡ βασιλεία ἡ ἐμὴ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου τούτου.

Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἀληθινὸς Θεὸς καὶ ἡ ζωὴ αἰώνιος.

Αὐτὴ ἡ ἀσθένεια οὐκ ἔστι πρὸς θάνατον, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ τῆς δόξης τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ἡ σοφία τοῦ κόσμου τούτου μωρία παρὰ τῷ Θεῷ ἐστίν.

Οὐκ ἔστι μαθητὴς ὑπὲρ τὸν διδάσκαλον, οὐδὲ ὁ δοῦλος ὑπὲρ τὸν κύριον αὐτοῦ.

Ἐκ τῶν τοιούτων ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν.

Πέτρος καὶ οἱ ἅλλοι μαθηταὶ εἰσι σὺν αὐτῷ.

Ἰδὲ ἀληθῶς Ἰσραηλίτης, ἐν ᾧ ὁ ὅλος οὐκ ἔστι.

THIRD DECLENSION.

The genitive has one syllable more than the nominative.

The terminations are nine, viz. α, ι, υ, ω, ν, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ.

The pronoun, *τις*, *who*, or *some one*, is varied according to this declension.

SINGULAR.

	a month.	hope.	a body.	who?
N.	ὁ, μὴν	ἡ, ἐλπ-ις	τό, σῶμ-α	τίς, τί
G.	μην-ός	ἐλπί-δος	σώμα-τος	τίν-ος
D.	μην-ί	ἐλπί-δι	σώμα-τι	τί-νι
A.	μην-α	ἐλπί-δα*	σώμ-α	τίν-α, τί
V.	μὴν	ἐλπ-ις	σώμ-α	

DUAL.

N.A.V.	μῆν-ε	ἐλπί-δε	σώμα-τε	τίν-ε
G.D.	μην-οῖν	ἐλπί-δοιν	σώμα-τοιν	τίν-οιν

PLURAL.

N.	μῆν-ες	ἐλπί-δες	σώμα-τα	τίν-ες, τίν-α
G.	μην-ῶν	ἐλπί-δων	σώμα-των	τίν-ων
D.	μην-ί	ἐλπί-σι	σώμα-σι	τίσ-ι
A.	μῆν-ας	ἐλπί-δας	σώμα-τα	τίν-ας, τίν-α.
V.	μῆν-ες	ἐλπί-δες	σώμα-τα	

πατήρ, *μήτηρ*, *γαστήρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, and *ἀνήρ*, are contracted.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. πατ-ήρ	N. A. V.	N. πατ-έρες
G. πατ-έρος, ρός	πατ-έρε, ρε	G. πατ-έρων
D. πατ-έρι, ρί	G. D.	D. πατ-ράσι
A. πατ-έρα	πατ-έροι, ροῖν	A. πατ-έρας
V. πάτ-ερ		V. πατ-έρες
Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. Ἀνήρ	N. A. V.	N. ἀν-έρες, ὄρες
G. ἀν-έρος, ὀρός	ἀν-έρε, ὄρε	G. ἀν-ερῶν, ὀρῶν
D. ἀν-έρι, ὀρί	G. D.	D. ἀν-δράσι
A. ἀν-έρα, ὄρα	ἀν-εροι, ὀροι	A. ἀν-έρας, ὄρας
V. ἄν-ερ		V. ἀν-έρες, ὄρες

* Nouns in *ις*, *υς*, *ας*, and *ους*, whose genitive is in *ος* pure, have commonly the accusative singular in *ν*, as N. *βέτερυς*, A. *βοτρυν*; *βοῦς*, *βοός*, A. *βοῦν*; *ἰχθύς*, A. *ἰχθύν*.

LESSON ON THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Ὁ μὴ ν οὗτός ἐστιν ἀρχὴ μ η ν ὦ ν.

Ὁ Κύριος ἐστιν ἡ ἐ λ π ί ς μου εἰς τὸν α ἰ ὦ ν α.¹

Καὶ ἡ χ ε ῖ ρ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐστιν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς.

Ὁ θρονὸς αὐτοῦ (ἐστι) φ λ ὀ ξ π υ ρ ὅ ς.²

Τὸ σ ῶ μα ὑμῶν ἐστι ναὶς τοῦ ἁγίου π ν ε ὕ μ α τ ο ς.³

Οὐκ ἐστι προφήτης ἄτιμος, εἰ μὴ ἐν τῇ π α τ ρ ῖ δ ῖ αὐτοῦ.

Ὁ δαίλος, τῆς π α τ ρ ῖ δ ο ς⁴ προδότης ἐστί.

Οἱ δὲ γ ἰ γ α ν τ ε ς⁵ ἦσαν (were) ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, ἐν ταῖς ἡμεραῖς ἐκείναις.

Ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐστί κεφαλὴ τῆς γ υ ν α ι κ ὅ ς.⁶

Ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῆς σ α ρ κ ὅ ς, καὶ ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, καὶ ἡ ἀλαζονεία τοῦ βίου οὐκ ἐστιν ἐκ τοῦ π α τ ρ ὅ ς,⁷ ἀλλ' ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου, ἐστίν.

Τ ῖ ν ο ς (ἐστίν) ἡ ε ἰ κ ὶ ν αὕτη καὶ ἡ ἐπιγραφή;

Τίς ἐστιν ἡ μ ἡ τ η ρ μου, καὶ τ ῖ ν ε ς εἰσὶν οἱ ἀδελφοί μου;

Ἀγαθῶν εἰ θεοὶ δ ο τ ῆ ρ έ ς⁸ εἰσι.

Τ ῖ ς θεὸς ἐστί πλην τοῦ Κυρίου.

Τὸ γὰρ φ ρ ὅ ν η μα τοῦ σ α ρ κ ὅ ς (ἐστι) θάνατος: τὸ δὲ φ ρ ὅ ν η μα τοῦ π ν ε ὕ μ α τ ὅ ς (ἐστι) ζωὴ καὶ σίρηνη.

Ἐν χ ε ῖ ρ ῖ Κυρίου ἐστὶ ἐξουσία τῆς γῆς.

Ἡ δὲ τροφή αὐτοῦ ἦν (was) ἀ κ ρ ῖ δ ε ς⁹ καὶ μέλι ἄγριον.

Ἦν (was) ἐκεῖ ἄνθρωπος, καὶ ἡ χ ε ῖ ρ αὐτοῦ ἡ δεξιὰ ἦν ξηρά.

Καὶ π ο ι μ έ ν ε ς¹⁰ ἦσαν (were) ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ τῇ αὐτῇ σὺν τοῖς προβάτοις αὐτῶν.

(1) From αἰών. (2) πῦρ. (3) πνεῦμα. (4) πατρίς.
(5) γίγας. (6) γυνή. (7) πατήρ. (8) δοτήρ. (9)
ἀκρίς. (10) ποιμήν.

ATTIC GENITIVE.

Many nouns in *ις*, *ι*, *υς*, *υς*, have the genitive in *εως*, and the nominative plural in *εις*, after the Attic Dialect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. κρίσ-ης (a trial.)	N. A. V.	N. κρίσ-εις
G. κρίσ-εως	κρίσ-εε	G. κρίσ-έων
D. κρίσ-ει	G. D.	D. κρίσ-εσι
A. κρίσ-ιν	κρίσ-έων	A. κρίσ-εις
V. κρίσ-ι		V. κρίσ-εις

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. βασιλ-ούς (a king.)	N. A. V.	N. βασιλ-εῖς
G. βασιλ-έως	βασιλ-έε	G. βασιλ-έων
D. βασιλ-εῖ	G. D.	D. βασιλ-εῦσι
A. βασιλ-έα	βασιλ-έων	A. βασιλ-έας or εἰς
V. βασιλ-εῦ		V. βασιλ-εῖς

CONTRACTS.

Some nouns of the third declension are contracted. Those in *ος* are neuter; those in *ης* feminine, except names of men.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τριήρ-ης (a galley).	N. A. V.	N. τριήρ-εες, εις
G. τριήρ-εος, ους	τριήρ-εε, η	G. τριηρ-έων, ὦν
D. τριήρ-ει, ει	G. D.	D. τριήρ-εσι
A. τριήρ-εα, η	τριηρ-έων, οῦν	A. τριήρ-εας, εις
V. τριήρ-εε		V. τριήρ-εες, εις

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τεῖχ-ος (a wall.)	N. A. V.	N. τεῖχ-εα, η
G. τεῖχ-εος, ους	τεῖχ-εε, η	G. τειχ-έων, ὦν
D. τεῖχ-ει, ει	G. D.	D. τεῖχ-εσι
A. τεῖχ-ος	τειχ-έων, οῦν	A. τεῖχ-εα, η
V. τεῖχ-ος		V. τεῖχ-εα, η

The contractions in *ως* and *ω*, and those in *ας* being of rare occurrence, are here omitted.

LESSON ON THE ATTIC GENITIVE AND CONTRACTS.

Νῦν κρίσεις ἐστὶ τοῦ κόσμου τουτοῦ.

Ὁ θάνατός ἐστι δίαλυσίς τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ τοῦ σώματος.¹

Ἡ φύσις ἀνευμαθίσω² ἐστὶ τυφλὸν (χρῆμα.)

Ἡ πίστις χωρὶς ἔργων νεκρά ἐστίν.

Οὗ γὰρ οὐκ ἐστὶ νόμος, οὐδὲ παράβασις (ἐστίν.)

Ὁ ἀήρ ἐστίν ὑγρὸς καὶ θερμὸς κατὰ τὴν ἐαυτοῦ φύσιν.

Διαφοροὶ εἰσὶ φύσεις βροτῶν.

Τίς ἐστίν οὗτος ὁ βασιλεὺς τῆς δοξῆς;

Καθὼς ὁ λαός ἐστίν, οὕτως ὁ ἱερεὺς (ἐστίν.)

Ὁ δὲ μαθητὴς ἐκείνος ἦν γνωστός τῷ ἀρχιερεῖ.⁴

CONTRACTS.

Τίς οὗτός ἐστι; Σωκράτης, ὁ Ἀθηναῖος.

Ἡ Μανδάνη, Ἀστυάγου⁵ ἦν (was) θυγάτηρ.

Ἡσάν *there were* πέντε κρίσεις ἐν τῇ λυμένῃ ἐκείνῃ.

Καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ ἦν τεῖχος ἐκ δεξιῶν καὶ τεῖχος ἐξ εὐωνύμων.

Τοῦτό ἐστι σκότος καὶ οὐ φῶς.

Ὁ οἶκος τοῦ Θεοῦ (ἐστὶ) ἐκ ἄκρου τῶν ὁρίων.⁶

Αὕτη ὑμῶν ἐστίν ἡ ὥρα καὶ ἡ ἐξουσία τοῦ σκότους.⁷

Ἐλπὶς κακοῦ πέρο⁸υς ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ ζημίας.

Πλήθος δὲ σοφῶν (ἐστὶ) σωτηρία κόσμου.

Ἡ πηγὴ ἐστίν ἐν τῷ Ὀλύμπῳ ὁρεῖ.

Ἡ κτησίς τῶν φίλων ἐστὶν οὐδαμῶς σὺν βίᾳ, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον
σὺν εὐεργεσίᾳ.

Τοῦτό ἐστίν ὁ νεῖδος ἀθάνατον.

Ἰσχύς καὶ τεῖχος καὶ ὄπλον σοφοῦ ἐστὶ φρόνησις.

(1) σώμα. (2) μαθήσις.

(4) ἀρχιερεὺς

(5) Ἀστυάγης. (6) ὅρος. (7) σκότος.

Adjectives of three endings in the third Declension.

In the feminine these follow the first declension.

Sing.			Sing.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. εἷς	μία	ἓν (one.)	N. οὐδεὶς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν (no one.)
G. ἑνός	μιας	ἑνός	G. οὐδενός	οὐδεμιάς	οὐδενός
D. ἐνί	μιαῖ	ἐνί	D. οὐδενί	οὐδεμιαῖ	οὐδενί
A. ἓνα	μίαν	ἓν.	A. οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν.
Sing. (all.)			Dual.		
					Plural.
N. π-ᾱς, ᾱσα, ᾶν			N. A. V. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶντε		N. π-άντες, ᾱσαι, ᾶντα
G. π-αντός, ᾱσης, αντός			G. π-άντων, ᾱσων, ᾶντων		G. π-άντων, ᾱσων, ᾶντων
D. π-αντί, ᾱση, αντι			G. D. π-άντοι, ᾱσ- αιν, ᾶντοι.		D. π-ᾱσι, ᾱσαις, ᾶσι
A. π-άντα, ᾱσαν, ᾶν					A. π-άντας, ᾱσας, ᾶντα
V. π-ᾱς, ᾱσα, ᾶν					V. π-άντες, ᾱσαι, ᾶντα.
Sing. (short.)			Dual.		
					Plural.
N. βραχ-ύς, εἷα -ύ			N. A. V. βραχ-έες, εἷα -έα		N. βραχ-έες-εἷς, εἷαι -έα
G. βραχ-έος, εἷας -έος			G. βραχ-έων, εἷων -έων		G. βραχ-έων, εἷων -έων
D. βραχ-εἰ-εἷ, εἷα -εἷ-εἷ			G. D. βραχ-έσι, εἷαις -έσι		D. βραχ-έσι, εἷαις -έσι
A. βραχ-ύν, εἷαν -ύ			A. βραχ-έας-εἷς, εἷας -έα		A. βραχ-έας-εἷς, εἷας -έα
V. βραχ-ύ εἷα -ύ			V. βραχ-έων-εἷων		V. βραχ-έες-εἷς, εἷαι -έα.

Others of this form being less common, are here omitted. Μηδείς is declined like οὐδεὶς.

Πολύς and μέγας borrow the feminine and the plural from the obsolete πολλός and μέγας.

Sing. (much.)			Dual.		
					Plural.
N. πολ-ύς -λή -ύ			N. A. V. πολλ-ῶ -ά -ῶ		N. πολλοί -αί -ά
G. πολλ-οῦ -ῆς -οῦ			G. D. πολλ-οῖν -αῖν		G. πολλ-ῶν -ῶν -ῶν
D. πολλ-ῶ -ῆ -ῶ					D. πολλ-οῖς -αῖς -οῖς
A. πολ-ύν -λήν -ύ					A. πολλ-οὺς -άς -ά
V. πολ-ύ -λή -ύ					V. πολλοί -αί -ά
Sing. (great.)			Dual.		
					Plural.
N. μέγ-ας -άλη -α			N. A. V. μεγάλ-ω -α -ω		N. μεγάλοι -αι -α.
G. μεγάλ-ου -ης -ου			G. D. μεγάλ-οιν -αῖν		G. μεγάλ-ων -ων -ων
D. μεγάλ-ω -η -ω					D. μεγάλ-οις -αῖς -οῖς
A. μέγ-αν -άλην -α					A. μεγάλ-ους -ας -α
V. μέγ-α -άλη -α					V. μεγάλ-οι -αι -α.

Lesson on Adjectives of three endings in the third declension.

Εἷς ἐστὶ Θεός, καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλος πλὴν αὐτοῦ.

Οὐ δ' εἷς (ἐστὶν) ἀγαθός, εἰ μὴ εἷς, ὁ Θεός.

Καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν ἄλλῳ οὐ δ' ἐν ἡ σωτηρία.

Ὁ Θεός φῶς ἐστὶ, καὶ σκοτία ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔστιν οὐ δ' ἐμὶ α.

Πᾶς ἀγαθός ἐστὶ μακάριος, καὶ πᾶς κακὸς ἄθλιος.

Πᾶν δὲ οὐκ ἐκ κρίσεως, ἀμαρτία ἐστίν.

Αἱ ὁδοὶ αὐτῆς (εἰσί) ὁδοὶ καλαί, καὶ πᾶσαι αἱ τρίβοι αὐτῆς ἐν εἰρήνῃ.

Καὶ ὁ φόβος ὑμῶν ἐστὶν ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖς θηρίοις τῆς γῆς, καὶ ἐπὶ πᾶν τὰ πετεινὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, καὶ ἐπὶ πᾶν τὰς τοὺς ἰχθύας¹ τῆς θαλάσσης.

Βραχύς (ἐστὶν) ὁ βίος, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρά.

Ἡ καρδιά σου οὐκ ἔστιν ἐνθεῖα² ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Αἱ ἐντολαὶ αὐτοῦ βάρεταί³ οὐκ εἰσίν.

Δίκαιός ἐστι ὁ Κύριος, καὶ ἐνθεῖς³ αἱ κρίσεις αὐτοῦ.

Βραχεῖα³ (ἐστὶ) τέρψις ἡδονῆς κακῆς.

Καὶ ἡ γῆ (ἐστὶ) πλατεῖα⁴ ἐναντίον ὑμῶν.

Βαρεῖα⁵ (ἐστὶν) ἡ δουλεία ἐπὶ τὸν λαὸν τοῦτον.

Ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τοῦ Πατρὸς μου μοναὶ πολλαὶ εἰσιν.

Ἡ πόλις (ἐστὶ) πλατεῖα⁴ καὶ μεγάλῃ, καὶ ὁ λαὸς ὀλίγος ἐν αὐτῇ.

Εἰσὶν ἔθνη πολλὰ καὶ βασιλεῖς μεγάλοι ἐν τῇ γῇ.

Τὸ ἔλεός σου (ἐστὶ) μέγα ἐπ' ἐμὲ.

Ῥίξα γὰρ πᾶν τὸν κακῶν ἐστὶν ἡ φιλαργυρία.

Πᾶν τὸν τέλος (ἐστὶ) ὁ θάνατος.

(1) ἰχθύς. (2) εὐθείς. (3) βραχύς. (4) πλατὺς
(5) βαρὺς.

Terminations of Participles.

Pres. 1st Future, and 2d Aorist Active.	2d Future Active.
Sing.	Sing.
<p>N. ῥύπλ-ων, οὔσα, ον</p> <p>G. ῥύπλ-οντος, ούσης, οντος</p> <p>D. ῥύπλ-οντι, ούση, οντι</p> <p>A. ῥύπλ-οντα, οὔσαν, ον</p> <p>V. ῥύπλ-ων, οὔσα, ον.</p>	<p>N. τυπ-ῶν, οὔσα, οῦν</p> <p>G. τυπ-οῦντος, ἑσσης, οῦντος</p> <p>D. τυπ-οῦντι, ἑση, οῦντι</p> <p>A. τυπ-οῦντα, οὔσαν, οῦν</p> <p>V. τυπ-ῶν, οὔσα, οῦν.</p>
Dual.	Dual.
<p>N. A. V. ῥύπλ-οντις, οὔσα, οντις</p> <p>G. D. τυπλ-όντοιν, ούσαιν, όντοιν</p>	<p>N. A. V. τυπ-οῦντις, οὔσα, οῦντις</p> <p>G. D. τυπ-οῦντοιν, οὔσαιν, οῦντοιν</p>
Plural.	Plural.
<p>N. ῥύπλ-οντες, οὔσαι, οντα</p> <p>G. τυπλ-όντων, οὔσων, όντων</p> <p>D. ῥύπλ-ουσι, οὔσαις, ουσι</p> <p>A. ῥύπλ-οντας, οὔσας, οντα</p> <p>V. ῥύπλ-οντες, οὔσαι, οντα.</p>	<p>N. τυπ-οῦντες, οὔσαι, οῦντα</p> <p>G. τυπ-οῦντων, οὔσων, οῦντων</p> <p>D. τυπ-οῦσι, οὔσαις, οῦσι</p> <p>A. τυπ-οῦντας, οὔσας, οῦντα</p> <p>V. τυπ-οῦντες, οὔσαι, οῦντα.</p>
Perfect Active and Middle.	1st and 2d Aorist Pass. and 2d Conj. of Verbs in μι.
Sing.	Sing.
<p>N. ῥετυφ-ῶς, υῖα, ός</p> <p>G. ῥετυφ-ότος, υῖας, ότος</p> <p>D. ῥετυφ-ότι, υῖα, ότι</p> <p>A. ῥετυφ-ότα, υῖαν, ός</p> <p>V. ῥετυφ-ῶς, υῖα, ός.</p>	<p>N. τυφθ-είς, εῖσα, έν</p> <p>G. τυφθ-έντος, εῖσης, έντος</p> <p>D. τυφθ-έντι, εῖση, έντι</p> <p>A. τυφθ-έντα, εῖσαν, έν</p> <p>V. τυφθ-είς, εῖσα, έν.</p>
Dual.	Dual.
<p>N. A. V. ῥετυφ-ότις, υῖα, ότις</p> <p>G. D. ῥετυφ-ότοιν, υῖαιν, ότοιν.</p>	<p>N. A. V. τυφθ-έντις, εῖσα, έντις</p> <p>G. D. τυφθ-έντοιν, εῖσαιν, έντοιν</p>
Plural.	Plural.
<p>N. ῥετυφ-ότες, υῖαι, ότα</p> <p>G. ῥετυφ-όντων, υῖων, ότων</p> <p>D. ῥετυφ-όσι, υῖαις, όσι</p> <p>A. ῥετυφ-ότας, υῖας, ότα</p> <p>V. ῥετυφ-ότες, υῖαι, ότα.</p>	<p>N. τυφθ-έντες, εῖσαι, έντα</p> <p>G. τυφθ-έντων, εῖσων, έντων</p> <p>D. τυφθ-έσι, εῖσαις, έσι</p> <p>A. τυφθ-έντας, εῖσας, έντα</p> <p>V. τυφθ-έντες, εῖσαι, έντα.</p>

Participle present of Verbs in μι.

Sing.		Sing.	
N.	διδ-ούς, οὔσα, όν	N.	ζευγν-ύς, ὄσα, ύν
G.	διδ-όνιος, ούσης, όνιος	G.	ζευγν-ύνιος, ύσης, ύνιος
D.	διδ-όνιι, ούση, όνι	D.	ζευγν-ύνιι, ύση, ύνι
A.	διδ-όνια, οὔσαν, όν	A.	ζευγν-ύνια, ὄσαν, ύν
V.	διδ-ούς, οὔσα, ύν.	V.	ζευγν-ύς, ὄσα, ύν.
Dual.		Dual.	
N. A. V.	διδ-ύνις, οὔσα, όνις	N. A. V.	ζευγν-ύνις, ὄσα, ύνις
G. D.	διδ-ύνιοιν, οὔσαιν, ονιοιν.	G. D.	ζευγν-ύνιοιν, ὄσαιν, ύνιοιν.
Plural.		Plural.	
N.	διδ-όνιες, οὔσαι, όνια	N.	ζευγν-ύνιες, ὄσαι, ύνια
G.	διδ-όνιων, ουσών, όνιων	G.	ζευγν-ύνιων, υσών, ύνιων
D.	διδ-οῖσι, οὔσαις, οῖσι	D.	ζευγν-ύσι, ὄσαις, ὄσι
A.	διδ-όνιαις, οὔσαις, όνιαι	A.	ζευγν-ύνιαις, ὄσαις, ύνιαι
V.	διδ-όνιες, οὔσαι, ονια.	V.	ζευγν-ύνιες, ὄσαι, ύνια.

Perfect Middle Ionic.

Sing.		Plural.	
N.	ἔσθ-ώς, ῥσα, ῶς	N.	ἔσθ-ῥσες, ῥσαι, ῥσα
G.	ἔσθ-ῥσος, ῥσης, ῥσος	G.	ἔσθ-ῥσων, ῥσών, ῥσων
D.	ἔσθ-ῥσι, ῥση, ῥσι	D.	ἔσθ-ῥσι, ῥσαις, ῥσι
A.	ἔσθ-ῥσα, ῥσαν, ῶ	A.	ἔσθ-ῥσαις, ῥσαις, ῥσα
V.	ἔσθ-ώς, ῥσα, ῶς.	V.	ἔσθ-ῥσες, ῥσαι, ῥσα.
Dual.			
N. A. V.	ἔσθ-ῥσε, ῥσα, ῥσε		
G. D.	ἔσθ-ῥτοιν, ῥσαιν, ῥτοιν.		

These Participles should not be committed to memory, until the pupil has need of them in the lesson on participles in Part Second.

Adjectives of two endings in the third Declension.

Plural.		Plural.	
M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
N. τρεῖς, τρία (three.)		N. τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα (four.)	
G. τριῶν		G. τεσσάρων	
D. τρισί		D. τέσσαρσι	
A. τρεῖς, τρία.		A. τέσσαρας, τέσσαρα.	

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.	
M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
N. ἀληθ—ής, ἐς (true.)	N. A. V.	N. ἀληθ—ές-εις, ἐα-ῆ	
G. ἀληθ—έος, οῦς	αληθ—έε, ῆ	G. ἀληθ—έων	ῶν
D. ἀληθ—εί, εῖ		D. ἀληθ—έσι	
A. ἀληθ—έα-ῆ, ἐς	G. D.	A. ἀληθ—εας-εῖς, ἐα-ῆ	
V. ἀληθέες.	αληθ—έοιν, οῖν	V. ἀληθ—ές-εις, ἐα-ῆ	

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.	
M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
N. ἄφρ—ων, ον (foolish.)	N. A. V.	N. ἄφρ—ονες, ονα	
G. ἄφρ—ονος	ἄφρ—ονε	G. ἄφρ—όνων	
D. ἄφρ—ονι		D. ἄφρ—οσι	
A. ἄφρ—ονα, ον	G. D.	A. ἄφρ—ονας, ονα	
V. ἄφρ—ον	ἀφρ—όνειν	V. ἄφρ—ονες, ονα	

Comparatives in *ων* are declined like *ἄφρων*, except that in some instances the terminations in *ονα* are contracted into *ω*; as, *μειζω* for *μειζονα* and those in *ονες* and *ονας* into *ους*; as, *μειζους* for *μειζονες*.

The remaining adjectives of this form being less common, are here omitted.

Lesson on Adjectives of two endings in the third Declension.

Ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ χώρᾳ εἰσὶ πόλεις τ ἑ σ σ α ρ ε ς.

Ἡ κρίσις ἡ ἐμὴ ἀ λ η θ ῆ ς ἐστίν.

Ἡ λίμνη ἐστὶ μεγάλη, καὶ βαθεῖα, καὶ π λ ῆ ρ ε ἰ χ θύων.

Οὗτος ἀ λ η θ ῆ ς ἐστίν, καὶ ἀδίκια ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἐστίν.

Δόξα καὶ πλούτος ἄνευ συνέσεως¹ οὐκ εἰσὶ ἀ σ φ α λ ῆ ² κτήμα-
τα.³

Αἱ ὁδοὶ τῶν ἀ σ β ῶ ν⁴ εἰσὶ σκοτειναί.

Δύο ἀνθρώπων ἡ μαρτυρία ἀ λ η θ ῆ ς ἐστίν.

Οὗτος ὁ λαὸς ἀ π σ ι θ ῆ ς ἐστίν.

Ὅδὸς εὐ σ ε β ο ῦ ⁵ εὐθεῖα ἐστίν.

Αὕτη ἦν π λ ῆ ρ ε ἀγαθῶν ἔργων.

Τίς ἀ φ ρ ω ν (ἐστὶ) λύπη τῇ μητρὶ.

Ἡ καρδία ἀ φ ρ ὶ ν ω ν ἐστὶ ἐν οἰκίῳ εὐφροσύνης.

Ἡ Σικελία (ἐστὶ) νῆσος εὐ δ α ί μ ω ν.

Αἱ πόλεις ταυτῆς τῆς χώρας εἰσὶ εὐ δ α ί μ ω ν ε ς καὶ μεγά-
λαι.

Καρδιαὶ τῶν ἀφρόνων οὐκ ἀ σ φ α λ ε ῖ ² εἰσὶ.

Αἱ χεῖρες αὐτοῦ ἦσαν ἀ σ θ ε ν ε ῖ ς ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ.

(1) σύνεσις. (2) ἀσφαλής. (3) κτήμα. (4) ἀσβεής.
(5) εὐσεβής.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are regularly compared by adding *τερος* and *τατος* to the positive ; as, *ἀπλοῦς* (simple) *ἀπλούστερος*, *ἀπλούστατος*.

1. *ος* drops *ς* ; as, *δίκαιος* (just) *δικαιότερος*, *δικαιότατος* ; and if the penult is short, changes *ο* into *ω* ; as, *σοφός* (wise) *σοφώτερος*, *σοφώτατος*.

Sometimes a letter is dropped ; as, *φίλος*, *φίλτερος*, *φίλτατος*, for *φιλότερος*, *φιλώτατος*.

2. *εις* is changed into *ες* ; as, *χαρίεις* (pleasant) *χαριέστερος*, *χαριέστατος*.

3. *ας*, *ης*, and *υς* add *τερος* and *τατος* to the neuter ; as, *μέλας*, *μέλαν*, (black) *μελάντερος*, *μελάντατος* : *ἀσθενής*, *ἀσθενές*, (weak) *ἀσθενέστερος*, *ἀσθενέστατος* ; *πρεσβύς*, *πρεσβύς*, (old) *πρεσβύτερος*, *πρεσβύτατος*.

4. In *ων* and *ην* the addition is made to the nominative plural ; as, *σώφρων*, (wise) *σώφρονες*, *σώφρονέστερος*, *σώφρονέστατος* : *τέρην* (tender) *τέρενες*, *τερενέστερος*, *τερενέστατος*.

5. *ξ* turns *ες* of the nominative plural into *ίστερος*, *ίστατος* ; as, *ἄρπαξ* (rapacious) *ἄρπαγες* ; *ἄρπαγίστερος*, *ἄρπαγίστατος*.

A few dissyllables in *υς* have, besides the regular comparison, another in *ων* ; as, *γλυκύς* (sweet) *γλυκίων*, *γλυκίστος*.

The termination *ων* is sometimes changed with the preceding consonant into *-σσων*, and by the Attics into *-ττων* ; as, *ἐλαχύς* (small) $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{ἐλάσσω,} & \text{ἐλάχιστος.} \\ \text{ἥσσω,} & \text{ἥμιστος, from} \end{array} \right.$ obsolete *ἥκυσ*.

A few adjectives in *ος* derived from substantives, have, besides their regular comparison, another in *ιον* and *ιστος*, from the original substantive ; as,

καλός, fair, (from *κάλλος*) *καλλίων* *κάλλιστος*.

ἐχθρός, hostile, (from *ἐχθος*) *ἐχθίων*, *ἐχθιστος*.

Some are more irregular.

πολύς (much) *πλείων* (more) *πλείστος* (most)

μέγας (great) *μεῖζων* (greater) *μέγιστος* (greatest)

πρὶ. prep. (before) *πρότερος* (early) *πρώτος* (first)

ὑψι. adv. (high) *ὑψιστος* (highest)

good.

better.

best.

ἀγαθός { *ἀμείνων* ;
 { *ἀρίων*, *ἄριστος*, from *Ἄρης*, Mars.

ἀγαθός { *κρείσσων* } *κράτιστος*, from *κράτος* strength.
 { *κρείττων*, }

ἀγαθός, *βελίων* *βέλτιστος*.

κακός (bad) *κακίων* (worse) *κάκιστος*, (worst)

κακός (bad) *χειρίων*, *χειρίστος*, from *χέρη*.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF SYNTAX.

I. The comparative degree governs the genitive when *ἤ*, *than*, is omitted.

II. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.

Lesson on the Comparison of Adjectives.

Σὺ εἶ δικαιοτέρος ἐμοῦ.

Οὔτοι οἱ νόμοι εἰσὶ δικαιοτέροι οὐ πάντων.

Ὁ διδάσκαλος σοφώτερός ἐστι τοῦ μαθητοῦ.

Ἡ μέλιττα, πάντων τῶν λοιπῶν ζώων ἐστὶ σοφώτατη.

Δόξα ἐστὶ ἀσθενὴς ἄγκυρα, πλοῦτος ἀσθενεστέρεια.

Ἡ μὲν δύναμις (ἐστὶν) ἐν νεωτέροις, ἡ δὲ φρόνησις ἐν
πρεσβυτέροις ἐστίν.

Πρεσβύτερον (χρήμα) τῶν ἀπάντων ἐστὶ Θεός.

Οὐδὲν γλυκίον ἐστὶ τῆς παλίδος.

Οὐδὲν ἐστὶν ἔχθιον κακῆς βουλῆς.

Ἡ καλίστη ὁδὸς πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν ἐστὶν ἡ ἀρετή.

Ὁ πιστὸς ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ, καὶ ἐν πολλῷ πιστὸς ἐστίν.

Μετ' ἡμῶν εἰσὶ πλείονες ἢ μετ' αὐτοῦ.

Οἱ πλεῖστοι ἄνθρωποι εἰσὶ κακοί.

Οὐκ ἐστὶ δοῦλος μεζῶν τοῦ Κυρίου αὐτοῦ.

Αἱ μέγισται τῆς Ἑλλάδος πόλεις εἰσὶν Ἡ Σπάρτη καὶ
αἱ Ἀθῆναι.

Ῥώμυλος ἦν πρότερος βασιλεὺς τῆς πόλεως Ῥώμης.

Οὔτοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι, δοῦλοι τοῦ Θεοῦ ὑψίστου εἰσίν.

Οἱ νόμοι ἄριστοί εἰσὶ δικαιοτέροι.

Οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν κρεῖσσον φίλου.

Ἡ Σικελία πασῶν τῶν νήσων κρατίστε ἐστίν.

Πόλεμος ἐνδοξος, εἰρήνης αἰσχρὰς (ἐστὶ) αἰρετέστερος.

Ἡ φρόνησις καὶ ἡ ὑγίεια εἰσὶ τὰ μέγιστα ἀγαθὰ τῶν
ἀνθρώπων.

Indicative.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
Present, am.		
1. εἰμί, I am,		ἐσμέν, we are,
2. εἶς or εἷ, thou art,	ἐσόν, ἐσόν,	ἐστέ, you are,
3. ἐστί (v,) he is ;		εἰσὶ (v,) they are.
Imperf. was.		
1. ἦν, I was,		ἦμεν, we were,
2. ἦς, thou wast,	ἦτον, ἦτην,	ἦτε, you were,
3. ἦ or ἦν, he was ;		ἦσαν, they were.

Second Imperf. (But little used.)

Ἦ-μην, ἦσο, ἦτο | ἦ-μεθον-σθον-σθην | ἦ-μεθα-σθε-ντε,

Fut. shall or will be.

1. ἔσομαι, I will be,	ἔσόμεθον, ἐσόμεθα,	we will be,
2. ἔσῃ, thou wilt be,	ἔσεσθον, ἔσεσθε,	you will be,
3. ἔσται or ἔσται, he will be ;	ἔσεσθον, ἔσονται,	they will be.

Imperative.

Present be.

2. ἴσθι or ἴσο, be thou,	ἴστων, ἴστε,	be ye or you,
3. ἴτω, let him be ;	ἴστων, ἴτωσαν,	let them be.

Subjunctive.

Pres. may be.

1. ᾗ, I may be,	ᾗμεν, ᾗτε,	we may be,
2. ᾗς, thou mayest be,	ᾗτον, ᾗτην, ᾗτε,	you may be,
3. ᾗ, he may be ;	ᾗσι, ᾗσιν,	they may be.

Optative.

Pres. εἴην, εἴης, εἴη, εἴητον, εἴητην, εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν,
 Fut. εἴοι-μην -ο -το, -μεθον-σθον, -σθην, -μεθα -σθε -ντο.

Inf. Pres. εἶναι, Fut. ἔσεσθαι, Part. Pres. ὢν,
 Fut. ἐσόμενος.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF SYNTAX.

I. ΕΙΜΙ, signifying possession, property, or duty, governs the genitive.

II. ΕΙΜΙ, taken for habeo, *to have*, governs the dative.

III. Any adjective may govern the dative, which has the sign *to* or *for* after it in English.

Indicative of ΕΙΜΙ.

Ἐν τοῖς νόμοις ἐστὶν ἡ σωτηρία τῆς πόλεως.

Οὐκ ἐστὶν οὐδὲν κρείσσον ἢ φίλος σαφές.

Βεβαιώταται μὲν φιλία εἰς γονεῦσι πρὸς παῖδας, καὶ πασὶν πρὸς γονέας, καὶ ἀδελφοῖς πρὸς ἀδελφούς, καὶ γυναῖξι πρὸς ἄνδρας, καὶ ἑταίροις πρὸς ἑταίρους.

Ἡ μεγίστη τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις νόσων ἐστὶν ἡ ἀναίδεια.

Ἡ σωφροσύνη ἐστὶν ἐγκράτεια ἡδονῶν καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν.

Μῆκος γὰρ βίου καὶ ἔτη ζωῆς (εἰσι) ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ αὐτῆς, ἐν δὲ τῇ ἀριστερᾷ αὐτῆς πλοῦτος καὶ δόξα.

Οἱ δίκαιοι καὶ οἱ σοφοὶ καὶ ἐργασίας αὐτῶν εἰσι ἐν χειρὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ἔργα χειρῶν αὐτοῦ (ἐστι) ἀλήθεια καὶ κρίσις.

Καὶ ἦν ἐκεῖ ἄνθρωπος, καὶ ἡ χεὶρ αὐτοῦ ἡ δεξιὰ ἦν ξηρά.

Καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐσμεν μάρτυρες τῶν ρημάτων τούτων.

Ἄπαντες οἱ λέοντες εἰσιν ἄλχιμοι.

Αἱ ὁδοὶ αὐτῆς ὁδοὶ καλαὶ (εἰσι,) καὶ πᾶσαι αἱ ἐρίβου ἐν εἰρήνῃ.

Γνωστὰ ἀπ' αἰῶνός ἐστι τῷ Θεῷ πάντα τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ.

Ὁ Θεὸς φῶς ἐστι, καὶ σκοτία ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἐστὶν οὐδεμία.

Ὅτι πᾶν τὸ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ, ἡ ἐπιθυμία σῆς σαρκός, καὶ ἡ ἐπι-

θυμία τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, καὶ ἡ ἀλαζονεία τοῦ βίου, οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τοῦ Πατρὸς, ἀλλ' ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου ἔστιν.

Οἱ υἱοὶ τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου φρονιμώτεροι ὑπὲρ τοὺς υἱοὺς τοῦ φωτὸς εἰς τὴν γενεὰν τὴν ἑαυτῶν εἰσιν.

Κρείσσων γὰρ σοφία λίθων πολυτελῶν, πᾶν δὲ τίμιον οὐκ ἄξιον αὐτῆς ἔστιν.

Εἰσὶν ἔσχατοι οἱ ἔσονται πρῶτοι, καὶ εἰσὶ πρῶτοι οἱ ἔσονται ἔσχατοι.

Οὗτοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐχθροὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰσιν.

Εἰ ἤμεν ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τῶν πατέρων ἡμῶν, οὐκ ἂν ἤμεν κοινωνοὶ αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ αἵματι τῶν προφητῶν.

Οἱ γὰρ ἄρχοντες οὐκ εἰσὶ φόβος τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔργων, ἀλλὰ τῶν κακῶν.

Ἡ πίστις χωρὶς τῶν ἔργων νεκρά ἔστιν.

Τυραννὶς χρῆμα μὲν σφαλερόν, πολλοὶ δὲ αὐτῆς ἐρασταὶ εἰσιν.

Ὡς ἀστέρες εἰσὶ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ κόσμος,* οὕτως οἱ οἰκήτορες τοῦ κλέους τῆς πόλεως.

Ὁ παλαιὸς οἶνος χρηστότερός ἐστι.

Θησαυρὸς μέγας ἐστὶν ἀγαθὸς φίλος.

Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἄνδρες θεῶν εἰκόνες εἰσιν.

Δίκαιαι καὶ ἀληθιναὶ (εἰσὶ) αἱ ἐδοί σου, ὦ βασιλεῦ τῶν ἁγίων.

Ὁ Θεὸς ἀληθὴς ἐστὶν ἐν τε ἔργῳ καὶ ἐν λόγῳ.

Ἡ διαθήκη μου μετὰ σοῦ (ἐστὶ) καὶ ἔση πατὴρ πλήθους ἐθνῶν.

Οὐ γὰρ ἐν λόγῳ ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀλλ' ἐν δυνάμει.

Καὶ ἔσονται πάντες διδασκοὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Οὐδεὶς ἄδικος ἔσται μοι φίλος.

Ὁ κῶν πρὸς τὰς θήρας ἐστὶ χρῆσιμος καὶ πρὸς τὴν φυλακὴν.

Ἡ ψυχὴ πλεῖον ἐστὶ τῆς τροφῆς, καὶ τὸ σῶμα τοῦ ἐνδύματος.

* Look for the second meaning of κόσμος.

Ῥ δὲ μικρότερος ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν, μείζων αὐτοῦ ἐστίν.

Τὸ μῆκος καὶ τὸ πλάτος καὶ τὸ ὕψος τῆς πόλεως ἴσα ἐστίν.

Ἀρετῆς οὐδὲν χρῆμα σεμνότερον, οὐδὲ βεβαιότερον ἐστίν.

Αἱ κτήσεις τῆς ἀρετῆς μόναι βέβαιαί εἰσιν.

Πασῶν τῶν ἀρετῶν ἡγεμὼν ἐστίν ἡ εὐσέβεια.

Ἡ τυραννὶς ἀδικίας μήτηρ ἐστίν.

Ἡ φύσις ἄνευ μαθήσεως τυφλὸν (ἐστίν,) ἡ δὲ μαθήσις ἄνευ φύσεως ἐλλειπές.

Οὐκ ἐστίν οὐδὲν χρεῖσσον ἢ νόμοι πόλει.

Ὁ Παρνασσὸς μέγα καὶ σύσκιον ὅρος ἐστίν.

Οὐδὲν κτῆμα ἀρετῆς τιμιώτερον ἐστίν.

Ἡ Βακτριανὴ χώρα εὐδαιμονεστάτη ἐστὶ καὶ εὐφορωτάτη.

Τύραννοι ἅπαντές (εἰσί) ἐχθροὶ ἐλευθέρια, καὶ νόμοις ἐναντίοι.

Πολὺ ἀπλουστέρα καὶ εὐθύτερα παρ' ἡμῖν ἡ ὁδὸς ἐστίν.

Περσῶν μὲν πολὺ κάλλιστος ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ (ἐστίν.)

Μηδῶν μέντοι, οὗτος ὁ ἐμὸς πάππος κάλλιστός (ἐστίν.)

Σοφία μόνη τῶν κτημάτων ἀθάνατός ἐστίν.

Κοινὰ (ἐστίν) τὰ κτήματα τῶν φίλων.

Ὅσων κακῶν αἰτία (ἐστὶ) ἡ ἄγνοια τοῖς ἀνθρώποις.

Οὐδεὶς ἡμῶν ἐστὶ οὕτω δύσκολος (κατὰ) τὴν φύσιν.

Αἰρετώτερός (ἐστίν) καλὸς θάνατος τοῦ αἰσχροῦ βίου.

Αὔλαι καὶ πόλεις ἀσθενέστεραί (εἰσί) τῆς ὑμετέρας.

Ὁ δὲ μικρότερος ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν, μείζων αὐτῷ ἐστίν.

Οὐδὲν κτῆμα σοφίας τιμιώτερον ἐστίν.

Κατὰ τοὺλους τοὺς νόμους, καὶ ὑμῖν καὶ ἐμοὶ ἡ κρίσις ἐστίν.

Ὁ μὲν θρισμὸς πολὺς ἐστίν, οἱ δὲ ἐργαῖαι ὀλίγοι.

Θνητὸς μὲν οὐδεὶς ἐστίν εὐδαιμόνων ἀνὴρ.

Ἀρετῇ, μέγιστον τῶν θεῶν δῶρον, θεία ἐστὶ καὶ ἀθάνατος.

Σκύθαι, βάρβαρον τὸ ἔθνος, ἀνδρεῖοί εἰσι καὶ μάχιμοι.

Εἰμί in the Imperative, Subjunctive and Optative.

*Αγρυπνος ἔσο κατὰ νῦν, συγγενῆς γὰρ τοῦ ἀληθινῆ θανάτου
ἐστίν οὗτος ὁ ὕπνος.

Θεοὶ ἡμῖν μάρτυρες ἔστωσαν.

Παῖς ὢν, κόσμιος ἔσο· νεανίας, ἐγκρατής· ἀνὴρ, δίκαιος· καὶ
πρεσβύτερος, εὐλογος.

Φίλος ἔστω, ἐν λόγῳ τε καὶ ἔργῳ.

*Ὁ λύχνος τοῦ σώματος ἐστίν ὁ ὀφθαλμός· ἐὰν οὖν ὁ ὀφθαλμός
σου ἀπλῆς ᾖ, ὅλον τὸ σῶμά σου φωτίζον ἐστί.

*Εὰν δὲ ὁ ὀφθαλμός σου πονηρὸς ᾖ, ὅλον τὸ σῶμά σου σκοτίζον
ἔσται· εἰ οὖν τὸ φῶς τὸ ἐν σοὶ σκόλος ἐστί, τὸ σκόλος τίς;

*Εὰν ᾖ φιλομαθής, ἔστω πολυμαθής.

*Εὰν σώφρονες ᾖτε, εὐδαιμόνες ἔσεσθε.

*Εὰν σοφὸς ᾖς, πάντες σοὶ φίλοι ἔσονται· χρήσιμος γὰρ καὶ
ἀγαθὸς ἔστω· εἰ δὲ μὴ, σοὶ οὐδεὶς φίλος ἐστί.

Νόμος ἦν πολλῶν λαῶν· *Εὰν τις ᾖ ὁ φονεὺς ἀνθρώ-
που, θάνατος ζημία ἐστί.

Ἄρα τοῖς ἀνθρώποις φίλοι ἐσόμεθα, ἐὰν ᾖμεν ἀνωφελεῖς;

*Ὅταν ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ᾖ, φῶς εἴμι τοῦ κόσμου.

Δύσμορφος καὶ ἀγαθὸς εἶναι μᾶλλον, ἢ καλὸς καὶ κακός.

Συνείημι† δεῖ τοῖς σώφροσι καὶ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, καὶ μήποτε εἴη μοι
συνουσία τῶν κακῶν.

*Ἰππαρχος, ὁ Πεισιστράτου παῖς, πρεσβύτερος ὢν τῶν (παιδῶν)
Πεισιδωροῦ, σοφώτατος ἦν Ἀθηναίων.

*Ὁ μὴ ὢν μετ' ἐμῆ, κατ' ἐμῆ ἐστί.

* Ἄρα ἐσόμεθα, shall we be? † I would wish to be.

† From σύνεμι, I would wish to associate.

Exercises in turning English into Greek.

Ἀπό, ἀντί, ἐκ, and πρό, govern the genitive.

Ἐν and σύν govern the dative only.

Εἰς governs the accusative only.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION.

Ἡ ἐπιστολὴ Προκῆ εἰς τὴν ἀδελφὴν.	The epistle of Proca to her sister.
Ἡ βουλὴ τῆς ἀδελφῆς ἐγὼ πρὸς τὴν εἰρήνην.	The counsel of my sister before the peace.
Ἐν ἀρχῇ τῆς βασιλείας τοῦ Περσῆς.	In the beginning of the kingdom of the Persians.
Ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τοῦ Ἡρώδης.	In the days of Herod.
Ἡ ᾠδὴ τῆς Μουσῆς καὶ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ.	The songs of the Muses and of Hermes.
Ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ ἄρτος τῆς ζωῆς.	I am the bread of life.
Σὺ εἰμι ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ.	Thou art the Son of God.
Ἡ ἀλήθεια οὐκ εἰμι ἐν σοί.*	The truth is not in you.
Ἐγὼ εἰμι τέκνον Θεοῦ.	We are children of God.
Σὺ εἰμι υἱὸς τοῦ προφήτου.	Ye are sons of the prophets.
Ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἰμι θνητός.	Men are mortal.
Ὡρὰ εἰμι ὡς δεκάτης.	The hour was about the tenth.
Οὐ εἰμι ἐκεῖ.	We were not there.
Εἰμι δούλος ἡ ἁμαρτία.	Ye are servants of sin.
Εἰμι ἐκ τῶν Φαρισαίων.	They were of the Pharisees.
Οὐκ εἰμι ὡς ὁ ὑποκριτὴς εἰμι.	Thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are.
Εἰμι χαρὰ σοί.*	There shall be joy to you.
Ὃπου ἐγὼ εἰμι ἐκεῖ καὶ εἰμι σὺ.	Where I am there also shall ye be.
Εἰμι λιμός καὶ λοιμός ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις.	There shall be famines and pestilences in those days.

* Dative Plural.

Exercises in turning English into Greek

Νευρον καὶ ὀστέον εἰμι ἀλογος.	Nerves and bones are without reason.
Ἀνθρώπος ἀγαθος εἰμι Θεος φίλος.	Good men are friends to God.
Το ἔργον αὐτος πονηρος εἰμι, το δε ἀδελφος, δικαιος.	His work was evil, but those of his brother righteous.
Νεανδρος εἰμι κυριος ἡ νησος.	Neander was lord of the island.
Ἐν ἐκεῖνος ὁ τόπος.	In that place.
Ἐν οὗτος ἡ χώρα.	In this region.
Ἐν αὐτος ἡ πύλη.	In the very gate.
Οὗτος ὁ λόγος εἰμι πιστος.	These words are faithful.
Συ εἰμι ἐκ οὗτος ὁ κόσμος.	Ye are of this world.
Θεος εἰμι ἐν ἐκεῖνος.	God was among them.
Μακαριος εἰμι οὗτος ὁ δουλός σου.	Blessed are these thy servants.
Οὗτος ἡ ζωὴ ἐν ὁ υἱος αὐτος εἰμι.	This life is in his son.
Ἐν αὐτος ζωὴ εἰμι.	In him was life.
Ἔργον δικαιος εἰμι πηγὴ ζωῆς.	The works of the righteous are a fountain of life.
Μακαριος εἰμι ὁ πτωχός, ὅτι ὑμετέρος εἰμι ἡ βασιλεία ὁ οὐρανός.*	Blessed are ye poor, for yours is the kingdom of heaven.
Οὗτος εἰμι ἡ μαρτυρία ὁ Ἰωάννης.	This is the witness of John.
Φίλος πιστός ἀξίος ἐπαινος εἰμι.	Faithful friends are worthy of praise.
Που εἰμι οὗτος κατηγορός σου;	Where are these thy accusers?
Ἡ μαρτυρία ὁ Κύριος εἰμι πιστός.	The testimony of the Lord is faithful.

* Genitive Plural.

Exercises in turning English into Greek.

'Εγω εἰμι ἡ θύρα το προβατον.	I am the door of the sheep.
Συ εἰμι ἐνδοξος, ἔγω εἰμι ἀτιμος.	Ye are honored, we are dishonored.
'Η ἐντολὴ συ εἰμι ἅγιος, καὶ δικαιος, καὶ ἀγαθος.	Thy commandment is holy, just, and good.

THIRD DECLENSION.

'Εν οὗτος ὁ μὴν.	In this month.
'Εν ἡ πατρις (-ιδος) αὐτος.	In his country.
'Εν ἡ χεὶρ (-ος) συ.	In thy hand.
'Εν ἐλπις (-ιδος) ἡ ἐλευθερία.	In hope of freedom.
'Εκ ἡ χεὶρ ὁ ἀνθρώπος.	From the hands of men.
'Εν οὗτος ἡ νύξ (-κτος.)	In this night.
'Εν πνεῦμα (-τος) καὶ ἀληθεία.	In spirit and in truth.
Εἰμι ποιμὴν (-ενος) ἐκεῖ.	There were shepherds there.
Λεων (-οντος) εἰμι ἀλκιμος.	Lions are strong.
Συ εἰμι ὁ μαρτυρ ἔγω.	Ye are my witnesses.
Το σῶμα συ εἰμι ναὸς το ἁγίου πνεύματος.	Your body is a temple of the holy Spirit.
Συ οὐκ εἰμι ἐν σαρκί (σάρκος) ἀλλ' ἐν πνεύματι.	Ye are not in the flesh but in the spirit.
Τίς εἰμι ἐκεῖνες ἡ γυναῖκες ;	Who are these women ?
'Ο νόμος ἡ ἀληθεία εἰμι ἐν το στόμα αὐτος.	The law of truth was in his mouth.
'Εγω εἰμι μαρτυρ το ρημα τοῦτο.	We are witnesses of these words.

ATTIC GENITIVE.

'Εργον χειρ αὐτος εἰμι ἀληθεία καὶ κρίσις.	The works of his hands are truth and judgment.
'Αληθινὸς καὶ δίκαιος εἰμι ἡ κρίσις συ.	True and right are thy judgments.
'Ενοχὸς εἰμι ἡ κρίσις.	He is in danger of the judgment.

Exercises in turning English into Greek.

Ο νόμος οὐκ εἰμι ἐκ τῆ πίστεως.	The law is not of faith.
Εἰμι τέκνον φύσις* ὀργῇ.	We were by nature children of wrath.
Ἡ χεὶρ ὁ Κύριος εἰμι ἐφ' σὺ† καὶ ἐπὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς.†	The hand of the Lord shall be upon you and upon your king.
Που εἰμί ὁ γονεὺς σὺ ;	Where are thy parents ?
Κρίτης εἰμι ἐν τῇ πόλει.	There was a judge in a certain city.
Εἰμι γὰρ ἄλις.	For they were fishermen.
Εἰμι τῖς ὁ γραμματεὺς ἐκεῖ.	There were certain of the Scribes there.

CONTRACTS.

Τὸ σωματικὸν μέλος Χριστός εἰμι.	Our bodies are members of Christ.
Οὐκ εἰμι (ἐκ) νύξ οὐδ' σκοτός.	We are not of the night, or of darkness.
Οὐκ εἰμι ἐν σκοτός.	Ye are not in darkness.

ADJECTIVES OF THREE ENDINGS.

Σὺ καθάρος εἰμι ἀλλὰ οὐ πᾶς.	Ye are pure, but not all.
Ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ὁ Πατήρ ἐγὼ μόνῃ πολύς εἰμι.	In my father's house are many mansions.
Ἐκεῖ ἐκεῖ πολύς γυνή.	There were there many women.
Πᾶς ἡ ὁδὸς σὺ ἀληθὺς εἰμι.	All thy ways are truth.
Μεγὰς εἰμι ἡ δόξα Θεός.	Great is the glory of God.
Εἰμι πᾶς ἐκφοβός.	They were all afraid.
Πολλὴ χηρὰ εἰμι.	There were many widows.
Πολλοὶ εἰμι κλητοί, ὀλίγοι δὲ ἐκλεκτοί.	Many are called, but few chosen.

* Dative.

† Accusative.

Exercises in turning English into Greek.

Πας ἀνὴρ ἡ κεφαλὴ Χριστὸς εἰμι.	Christ is the head of all men.
Μεγὰς εἰμι ἡ πίστις σου.	Great is thy faith.
Ἐγὼ πᾶς εἰμι φύσις θνητός.	To us all there is a mortal nature.

PROMISCUOUS.

Τίς εἰμι ὁ λόγος οὗτος ;	What are these words ?
Καὶ εἰμι ἐν ἡ συναγωγῇ αὐτοῦ, ἀνθρώπος ἐν πνεύμα ἀκαθάρ- τος.	And there was in their syna- gogue a man with an un- clean spirit.
Οὐκ εἰμι ἐν το στόμα ἀληθεία.	There is no truth in their mouth.
Ἐγὼ οὐκ εἰμι ὑπὸ νόμος,* ἀλλ' ὑπὸ χάρις.	We are not under law, but under grace.
Νύξ* καὶ ἡμέρα* ἐν το ὄρος καὶ ἐν μνημα εἰμι.	Night and day he was in the mountains and in the tombs.
Εἰμι δε δυνατός ἐν λόγος καὶ ἐν ἔργον.	He was powerful in word and deed.
Καὶ εἰμι πᾶς διδάχλος ὁ Θεός.	And they shall all be taught of God.
Πόλεμος εἰμι δεινός.	Wars are dangerous.
Ο πόλεμος εἰμι δεινός.	The wars are dangerous.

* Genitive.

PART SECOND.

RULES OF SYNTAX.*

Agreement.

1. Substantives signifying the same thing, agree in case.
2. An adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case.
3. A verb agrees with its nominative in number and person. But nominatives plural of the neuter gender, commonly have a singular verb.
4. Nouns of multitude in the singular, often take a verb or adjective in the plural.
5. Two or more substantives singular, coupled by the conjunction *καί*, have a verb, adjective, or relative plural.
6. Any verb may have the same case after it as before it, when both words refer to the same thing.

Relative.

7. The relative *ὅς* agrees with its antecedent in gender and number.
8. The relative is often put by *attraction* in the same case with the antecedent ; as, *βίβλος οὗς* (for *οὗς*) *ἔχω*.
9. When no nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative to the verb.

* The few rules of Syntax used in Part First are here repeated, that all may be found together.

But when a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by some word in the sentence.

Government of Substantives.

10. One substantive governs another signifying a different thing in the genitive. Sometimes the dative is used for the genitive.

11. An adjective in the neuter gender, without a substantive, governs the genitive.

12. If one of two substantives expresses some *quality* or *circumstance* of another, it is often put in the genitive.*

Government of Adjectives.—Genitive.

13. Adjectives signifying any affection of the mind, govern the genitive.

14. Adjectives of plenty and want, power, participation, diversity, and separation, govern the genitive.

15. Adjectives denoting dignity, worth, price, crime, and innocence, govern the genitive.

16. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.

Dative.

17. Adjectives may govern the dative which have the sign *to* or *for* after them in English.

* In Adam's Grammar the rule is given thus ; " If the latter substantive have an adjective of praise or dispraise joined with it, they may be put in the genitive." But in many cases, both in Latin and Greek, no adjective is used, but the substantive *itself* expresses the quality or circumstance. Hence the form adopted above.

18. Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, &c., govern the dative.

Government of Verbs.—Genitive.

19. Εἶμι and γίνομαι, signifying possession, property, or duty, govern the genitive.

20. Verbs of sense govern the genitive, except those of sight, which govern the accusative.

21. Verbs signifying any affection of the mind, govern the genitive.

22. Verbs of taking or giving part in any thing, govern the genitive.

This includes verbs signifying to partake, obtain, enjoy, aim at, communicate, and attempt, &c.

23. Verbs of plenty and want, filling and depriving, govern the genitive.

24. Verbs which signify to rule, excel, be inferior, begin and end, govern the genitive.

25. Verbs of difference or separation, govern the genitive. Among them are included those of prohibiting, erring, abstaining, sparing, preventing, &c.

Dative.

26. Εἶμι, taken for *habeo*, to have, governs the dative.

This rule also applies to γίνομαι and ὑπάρχω.

27. Any verb may govern the dative of the object towards which the action is directed ; as, ἑκαστέ μοι, follow me ;πίστευσόν μοι, believe me.

Under this rule are included verbs which denote to order, exhort, admonish, threaten, reprove, envy, accuse, please, assent to, trust, obey, yield to, injure, help, and others of the same kind.

28. Verbs which express the idea of approach or contact, govern the dative.

This rule includes all verbs whose action cannot be

performed without *approaching* the object ; as, to fight, associate, meet, pray to, adore, fawn, vie, be attentive to, and many others ; as, *μὴ ἐρέθις τοῖς γονεῦσι*, do not contend with parents.

29. Any verb may govern the dative, which has the sign *to* or *for* after it in English ; as, *πᾶς ἀνὴρ αὐτῷ ποιεῖ*, every man labours for himself.

30. Verbs compounded with *ἐν*, *ἐπί*, *παρά*, *πρός*, *σύν*, *ὑπό*, *ἀντί*, or *ὁμᾶ*, may govern the dative.

Some of the verbs which properly govern the dative, sometimes take an accusative.

Accusative.

31. Verbs signifying actively, govern the accusative ; as, *γινῶθι σεαυτόν*, know thyself.

Neuter verbs govern the accusative of a noun whose signification is similar to their own ; as, *πόλεμον πολεμίζειν*, to wage war. Some other neuter verbs govern the accusative.

Accusative and Genitive.

32. Verbs of acquitting, condemning, and many others, govern the accusative and genitive.

Accusative and Dative.

33. Any active verb may govern the accusative and dative, when together with the object of the action, we express the person or thing *in relation* to which the action is exerted ; as, *διδόναι αὐτὸν τῇ πόλει*, to give himself to the state.

Two Accusatives.

34. Verbs of asking and teaching, clothing and concealing, doing well or ill, and some others, govern two

accusatives, the one of the person and the other of the thing; as, *χρὴ αἰτεῖν τοὺς θεοὺς ἀγαθὰ*, we ought to ask good things from the Gods.

Passive Voice.

35. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case; as, *κατηγορούμαι κλοπῆς*, I am accused of theft.

Impersonal Verbs.

36. Impersonal verbs govern the dative; as, *ἰδοῦν αὐτῷ*, it appeared to him.

1. *χρὴ* more commonly governs the accusative.
2. *Δεῖ* and some others govern a dative of the person and a genitive of the thing.

Infinitive.

37. The infinitive with or without an article is used as a noun in any case.

38. One verb governs another in the infinitive.

39. The infinitive mood has the accusative before it, (*when its subject or agent is different from that of the preceding verb*;) as, *τὶ βροτοὺς φρονεῖν λέγουσι*; why do they say that mortals are wise?

40. The infinitive mood is often governed by adjectives or nouns; as, *ἄξιον θαυμάζεσθαι*, worthy to be admired.

Participle.

41. Participles govern the case of their own verbs.

42. Participles are often used as nouns; as, *ὁ ἀκούων*, he that heareth.

Case absolute.

43. A substantive and participle are put in the genitive, when their case depends on no other word; as,

Θεοῦ διδόντος, οὐδὲν λόγῳ φθίνας, when God gives, envy avails nothing.

Construction of Circumstances.

44. The *price* of a thing is put in the genitive.
45. The *origin, matter* of a thing and *part* affected, are put in the genitive.
46. The *cause, manner, and instrument* or *means*, are put in the dative.
47. Nouns which denote that *with regard* to which any thing is done, are commonly put in the genitive.
48. The **PLACE** *where* is often put in the dative.
49. The *measure of excess* is put in the dative.
50. The *distance* from one place to another, is put in the accusative.
51. **TIME** *when*, if indefinite and protracted, is put in the genitive; if definite, in the dative; Time *how long*, is put in the accusative.

Synecdoche.

52. Substantives are often put in the accusative by *synecdoche*, *κατά, διά, &c.* being understood; as, σπουδαῖας τὸν πρῶτον, ingenious as to disposition.

Case of the Comparative.

53. The comparative degree governs the genitive when *ἤ, than*, is omitted.

Adverbs.

54. Adverbs of time, place, order, and some others, govern the genitive. Those of *accompanying*, govern the dative.

Government of Prepositions.

55. Ἀπό, ἀπὸ, ἐκ (ἐξ) and πρό, govern the genitive only. Ἐν and σύν, the dative.

Ἐκ (ἐς), the accusative.

Διά, the genitive and accusative.

Ἀμφί, ἀνά, ἐπί, κατὰ, μέγα, περί, παρά, πρὸς, (Att. ὥς,) ὑπέρ, ὑπό, govern the genitive, dative, or accusative.

56. Prepositions in composition often govern the same case as when they stand by themselves.

VERBS.

The verb consists of three parts; the augment, the root, and the tense-form.

Before these are considered, it is necessary for the pupil perfectly to understand

Cognate Mutes and Rules of change in Letters.

1. The mutes are nine, but are all *founded* on three; viz. π which is formed with the lips; κ with the palate; and τ with the tongue.

2. Add a slight roughness to π (smooth) and we have β (middle); add the rough breathing, and we have φ (rough); and so of the rest. Hence those of the same class are called *Cognate*.

3. Add σ to the first class of Cognates, and we have ↓; to the second, and we have ξ. Thus, ↓ is merely πσ, βσ, or φσ; and ξ is κσ, γσ, or χσ.

Hence ↓ and ξ are called *double consonants*.

Pi-mutes.		Kappa-mutes.		Tau-mutes.	
Cognate.		Cognate.		Cognate.	
Lips.		Palate.		Tongue.	
Smooth.	π		κ		τ
Middle.	β		γ		δ
Rough.	φ		χ		θ.
	adding σ		adding σ		
	make		make		
	↓		ξ.		

4. If σ is added to Tau-mutes, in conjugation, the mute is dropped; thus, from $\alpha\nu\acute{\iota}\tau\omega$ we make $\alpha\nu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$, not $\alpha\nu\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omega$.

5. Pi-mutes before μ are changed into μ ; as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\mu\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ for $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$; $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\mu\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ for $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\beta\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$; $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\mu\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ for $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\mu\alpha\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$.

6. Kappa-mutes before μ are changed into γ ; as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\gamma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ for $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\kappa\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$; $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\gamma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ for $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\gamma\chi\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$.

7. N before a Pi-mute is changed into μ ; as, $\epsilon\mu\text{-}\beta\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ for $\epsilon\nu\text{-}\beta\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$.

8. N before a Kappa-mute is changed into γ ; as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\gamma\text{-}\kappa\alpha$ for $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\gamma\text{-}\kappa\alpha$.

9. N before the Liquids (λ , μ , ρ) is changed into those letters respectively; as, $\sigma\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$ for $\sigma\upsilon\nu\text{-}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$; $\epsilon\mu\text{-}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$ for $\epsilon\nu\text{-}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$.

10. When mutes come together, they must be of the same strength; i. e. smooth go with smooth, middle with middle, and rough with rough. Hence, if one is determined, the other must be made to correspond; as, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\phi\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$ for $\epsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\phi\theta\eta\nu$; $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\sigma\chi\theta\epsilon$ for $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\kappa\theta\epsilon$.

AUGMENT.

The augment is *syllabic*, when the verb begins with a consonant; and *temporal*, when it begins with a vowel.*

The syllabic augment is formed by prefixing ϵ to the augmented tenses; as, $\epsilon\text{-}\tau\iota\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\text{-}\tau\iota\sigma\alpha$, $\epsilon\text{-}\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\chi\epsilon\iota\nu$.

The temporal augment, is formed by changing α and ϵ into η , and \omicron into ω ; as,

α ,	$\alpha\text{-}\delta\omega$,	$\eta\text{-}\delta\omicron\nu$	$\alpha\nu$,	$\alpha\upsilon\text{-}\xi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$,	$\eta\upsilon\text{-}\xi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\nu$
ϵ ,	$\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\theta\omega$,	$\eta\text{-}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\theta\omicron\nu$	\omicron ,	$\omicron\text{-}\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\omega$,	$\omega\text{-}\rho\upsilon\sigma\sigma\omicron\nu$
$\alpha\acute{\iota}$,	$\alpha\acute{\iota}\text{-}\rho\omega$,	$\dagger\eta\text{-}\rho\omicron\nu$	$\omicron\iota$,	$\omicron\iota\text{-}\kappa\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$,	$\dagger\omega\text{-}\kappa\acute{\iota}\zeta\omicron\nu$

* So called because the former adds a syllable to the verb, while the latter lengthens the quantity or *time* of the first syllable.

† The ι of the diphthong is subscript.

Note 1. The imperfect, pluperfect, and two aorists take the augment, but retain it only in the indicative mood.

2. The diphthongs *ει* and *ου* and the long vowels *η* and *ω* are unchanged by the augment.

3. A number of verbs in *ς* take the augment in *ς*; as, *ἴχω*, *εἰ-χον*.

4. *Attic reduplication.* The Attics often repeat the first syllable of the verb before the augment; as, *δι-ήρα*.

5. A few verbs omit the temporal augment, and a few take the syllabic in its room. *ὀράω* and *ἀνείρω* take both; as, *ἑ-ώ-ραα*.

Augment of the perfect. The perfect retains its augment throughout all the moods, and in the participle.

When the verb begins with a consonant, that consonant is *doubled* (reduplication) before the augment of the perfect; as, *ε-ἑ-τίκα* from *τίω*, *λ-ἑ-λυκα* from *λύω*. To this the pluperfect prefixes an additional *ς*; as, *ε-ε-ς-τί-κειν*.

Note 1. In reduplication, a *rough* mute is changed into its corresponding *smooth* one; as, *πῑ-φυκα* for *φῑ-φυκα* from *φύω*, *κς-χώρηκα* for *χς-χώρηκα* from *χωρέω*, *εῑ-θυκα* for *θῑ-θυκα* from *θύω*.

2. When the verb begins with a double consonant or with two single consonants of which the second is not a liquid, or with *γν*, the first letter of the verb is not repeated; as, *ε-ζήκα* not *ζε-ζήκα*.

3. The paulo-post future or third future follows the perfect in respect to the augment.

TENSE-FORM.

The tense-form is the termination which marks and distinguishes a tense.

Thus the *σω* in *εἰ-σω* is the tense-form of the first future.

ROOT.

The root of a verb is that which remains, when the augment and tense-form are taken away.

Thus τ is the root of τ -ί-σω, ξ -τ-ί-σα, and $\lambda\sigma\gamma$ is the root of $\lambda\epsilon\gamma$ -ω, $\xi\lambda\sigma\gamma$ -ον, &c.

Characteristic. The last letter of a root is called its characteristic.

Thus γ is the characteristic of $\lambda\epsilon\gamma$ -ω.

*Two-fold roots.**

Many verbs have a *two-fold* root, i. e. an obsolete simple or short root, which was afterwards increased into the existing *long* one.

1. Verbs in -πτω. In these the τ is a strengthening, addition. The true characteristic is generally π , more rarely one of the other Pi-mutes, β or ϕ ; as,

Long root, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ $\chi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ $\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$

Short root, $\tau\tau\pi\Omega$ $\kappa\rho\gamma\beta\Omega$ $\rho\alpha\phi\Omega$

2. Verbs in -σσω. In these the true characteristic is usually γ , more rarely one of the other kappa-mutes, κ or χ .

Long root, $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$ $\phi\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omega$ $\pi\tau\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\omega$

Short root, $\pi\rho\alpha\gamma\Omega$ $\phi\rho\iota\kappa\Omega$ $\pi\tau\tau\chi\Omega$

3. Verbs in -ζω. Most of these have their true characteristic in δ , some in γ , some in both, a few in $\gamma\gamma$.

Long root, $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ $\delta\zeta\omega$ $\sigma\iota\mu\acute{\omega}\zeta\omega$

Short root, $\phi\rho\alpha\Delta\Omega$ $\rho\acute{\omicron}\Delta\Omega$ $\sigma\iota\mu\acute{\omicron}\Gamma\Omega$

4. Verbs in -λλω and -μνω. The true root is short; as, Present, $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$, Root, $\Sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\Omega$. Present, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\mu\omega$, Root, $\tau\epsilon\mu\Omega$. So in $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ the true root is $\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, in $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$, $\sigma\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$, &c. In all these verbs, the tenses, except the present and imperfect, are formed from the short root. In other

* To be read but not committed to memory.

cases, the short root is confined to the second future and second aorist. Thus, *φυγῶ, ἐφυγον* from the short root *φύγω*, while the other tenses are from the lengthened root *φεύγω*.

CONJUGATION.

Those tenses from which the others are regularly formed, are the present, the first future, and the perfect active; and the perfect and first aorist passive.

These should therefore be mentioned in conjugating the verb.

The first future active has *-σω* for its tense-form; as, *εἰ-σω*.

The perfect active has *-α** or *-κα* for its tense-form, and takes its appropriate augment; as, *εἰ-τι-κα*.

The perfect passive has *-μαι* for its tense-form, and takes its appropriate augment; as, *εἰ-τι-μαι*.

The first aorist passive has *-θην* for its tense-form, and takes the common augment; as, *εἰ-τι-θην*.

Some changes occur in the union of the tense-form with the characteristic of the root, which will be more easily understood by dividing verbs into five classes.

I. PURE VERBS.

Characteristic, a vowel or diphthong.

Pres.	1 Fut.	Perf. active.	Perf. pass.	1 Aorist pass.
<i>εἰ -ω</i>	<i>εἰ -σω</i>	<i>εἰ-τι -κα</i>	<i>εἰ-τι -μαι</i>	<i>εἰ-τι -θην</i>
<i>λαύ-ω</i>	<i>λαύ-σω</i>	<i>λέ-λου-κα</i>	<i>λέ-λου-μαι</i>	<i>έ-λαύ-θην</i>

* The regular tense-form of the perfect active is *ά* (*ha*) i. e. *α* with a rough breathing. In some cases the rough breathing is strengthened into *κ*, which is only a stronger aspirate; as in *εἰ-τι-κα*; in others it unites with the preceding smooth mute and forms a rough one; by rule 2, page 42; as, *λέ-λεχα* (*λέ-λεκ-ά*) *εἰ-τιφα* (*εἰ-τιπ-ά*).

Conjugate *ἰσθίω*, *θεραπεύω*, *κρούω*, *θύω*, *δακρύω*, *λύω*, *φύω*, *κωλύω*, *βουλεύω*.

1. Verbs in *αιω*, *ειω*, and *οω*, generally lengthen the characteristic.

τι-μά-ω, *τι-μή-σω*, *τε-τί-μη-κα*, *τε-τίμη-μαι*, *ε-τιμή-θην*.

Examples for practice; *δηλώω*, *φιλέω*, *ακολουθέω*, *χρεσθύνω*.

2. Some verbs introduce *σ* before the tense-form, in the perfect and first aorist passive.

ακού-ω, *ακού-σω*, *ἤ-κου-κα*, *ἤ-κου-σ-μαι*, *ἤ-κού-σ-θην*.

Examples for practice; *ἐλκύω*, *χρίω*, *πρίω*, *πτεύω*, *κελεύω*, *βύω*.

II. TAU-VERBS.

Characteristic, one of the tau-mutes, (*τ*, *δ*, *θ*.) or *ζ*.

These drop the tau-mute and *ζ* in the future (Rule 4, page 43,) and other tenses, and insert *σ* in the perfect and first aorist passive; as,

Pres.	1 Fut.	Perf. act.	Perf. pass.	1 Aorist pass.
<i>ἀνύτ</i> -ω	<i>ἀνύ</i> -σω	<i>ἤ-νυ</i> -κα	<i>ἤ-νυ</i> -σ-μαι	<i>ἤ-νύ</i> -σ-θην
<i>ἄδ</i> -ω	<i>ἄσ</i> -ω	<i>ἤ-κα</i>	<i>ἤ-σ</i> -μαι	<i>ἤ-σ</i> -θην
<i>πείθ</i> -ω	<i>πείσ</i> -ω	<i>πέ-πει</i> -κα	<i>πέ-πει</i> -σ-μαι	<i>έ-πεί</i> -σ-θην
<i>φράζ</i> -ω	<i>φρά</i> -σω	<i>πέ-φρα</i> -κα	<i>πέ-φρα</i> -σ-μαι	<i>έ-φρά</i> -σ-θην

Conjugate *κλείδω*, *πέρθω*, *λήθω*, *ἀγοράζω*, *ἐγγίζω*, *σπείδω*.

When the tau-mute is preceded by *ν*, both letters are dropped, and the preceding vowel is lengthened; as, *σπένδω*, *σπείσω*.

Some verbs in *ζ* belong to the third class, and have the future in *ξω*; as, *κράζω*, *κράξω*. A few have the future in *γξω*; as, *σαλπίζω*, *σαλπίγξω*.

III. PI-VERBS.

Characteristic, a pi-mute (π, β, φ.)

Tense-forms.

Pres.	1 Fut.	Perf. act.	Perf. pass.	1 Aor. pass.
-ω	-ψω	-φα	-μαι or -μμαι	-θην.
τέρω -ω	τέρψω*	τέτερ-φα†	τέτερ -μαι	έ-τέρφθ -θην.
τρίβω	τρίψω*	τέτρι-φα	τέτριμ -μαι‡	έ-τρίφθ -θην.
γράφω	γράψω*	γέγρα-φα	γέγραμ -μαι‡	έ-γράφ -θην.

Examples for practice ; τύπτω, κόπτω, κρύπτω, αλείφω, λείπω, βλέπω.

IV. KAPPA VERBS.

Characteristic, a kappa-mute, (κ, γ, χ) or σσ, ττ.

Tense-forms.

Pres.	1 Fut.	Perf. act.	Perf. pass.	1 Aor. pass.
-ω	-ξω	-χα	-γμαί	-χθην.
πλέκω -ω	πλέξω*	πέπλε-χα†	πέπλεγ† -μαι	έ-πλέχθ -θην.
λέγω -ω	λέξω*	λέλε-χα†	λέλεγ -μαι	έ-λέχθ -θην.
βρέχω	βρέξω*	βέβρε-χα	βέβεργ -μαι	έ-βρέχ -θην.

Examples for practice ; τάσσω, δέκω, πράσσω, φυλάσσω, φεύγω, ἄγω, εὐχώ, ἄρχω.

* For τέρω-σω, τρίβ-σω, γράφ-σω, πλέκ-σω, λέγ-σω, βρέχ-σω, by uniting the mute and σ into the double consonant. Rule 3, page 43.

† For τέτερ-π-α, πέπλε-κ-α, by uniting the mute with the rough breathing. Rule 2, page 42.

‡ The mute, if preceded by a vowel, is changed into μ before -μαι, the kappa-mute into γ. Rule 6, page 43.

§ The smooth mute before, -θην is strengthened into the rough one ; as, έ-τέρφ-θην for έ-τέρπ-θην. Rule 10, page 43.

V. LIQUID VERBS.

Tenses.

Future. Liquid verbs have properly no first future. The second future takes its place, and is formed by shortening the penult of the present.

Characteristic, one of the liquids, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

Tense-forms.

Pres.	2 Fut.	Perf. act.	Perf. pass.	1 Aorist pass.
-ω	-ῶ	-κα	-μαι	-θην.
κρίν-ω	κρίν-ῶ	κρί-κρι-κα	κρί-κρι-μαι	έ-κρί-θην.

In shortening the future, the latter of two vowels or consonants is dropped; as,

Pres. ἐγείρω 2 Fut. ἐγερῶ } drop- { σφάλλω, σφαλῶ } dropping
χαίρω χαρῶ } pingi. { τέμνω τέμῶ, } λ or ν.

Examples for practice; ἀγγέλλω, ἐγείρω, χαίρω, πάλ-
λω.

Many verbs of this class are irregular in the perfect and other tenses.

1. Verbs in εινω, and those of two syllables in λω and ρω, change *s* into *α* before *κα* of the perfect; as,

κρί-ν-ω κρί-νῶ κί-κα -κα κί-κα -μαι κί-τά -θην.
στελ-λω στε-λῶ ἔσ-ταλ-κα ἔσ-ταλ-μαι ἔσ-τάλ-θην.

2. Those in εμω and εμνω have their perfect in μηκα, from an obsolete verb in μτω; as,

νέμ-ω νέ-μῶ νε-νέ-μη-κα
τέμν-ω τέ-μῶ τε-τέ-μη-κα

Irregularities in particular instances need not here be noticed.

<i>Active.</i>	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.
Pres.	I strike, thou strikest, &c. <i>Dual.</i> Ye two strike, &c.	strike.	may I strike, or I might strike.
Imper.	I was striking, or continued striking, or struck		
1st&2d Future.	I shall strike.		might I strike (at some future time.)
1st&2d Aorist.	I struck.	strike, or have struck.	might I strike.
Perf.	I have struck.	have struck.	may I have struck.
Pluper.	I had struck.		
<i>Passive.</i>			
Pres.	I am struck.	be struck.	may I be struck, or I might be struck.
Imper.	I was struck.		
Perf.	I have been struck.	have been struck	may I have been struck.
Pluper.	I had been struck.		
1st&2d Future.	I shall be struck.		may I be struck (at some future time.)
1st&2d Aorist.	I was struck.	be struck.	might I be struck.
Fut. 3d or pau- lo-post.	I shall have been struck.		may I have been struck.

Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participle.
(that) I may strike.	to strike.	striking.
from time to time.		
	to be about to strike.	about to strike.
(that) I might strike.	to strike, or to have struck.	striking, or having struck.
(that) I may have struck.	to have struck.	having struck.
(that) I may be struck.	to be struck.	being struck.
(that) I may have been struck.	to have been struck.	having been struck.
	to be about to be struck.	about to be struck.
(that) I might be struck.	to be struck, or to have been struck.	struck.
	to be about to have been struck.	about to have been struck.

	Indicative.	Imperative.
Pres.	S. ῥύπῃ-ω-εις -ει D. -ειον-ειον P. -ομην-εις-ουσιν	ῥύπῃ -ε -είω -ειον-είων -εις -είωσαν
Imperf.	S. ῥίπῃ-ον -ες -ε D. -ειον-ειην P. -ομην-εις -ον	
1st Fut.	S. ῥύψῃ-ω-εις -ει D. -ειον-ειον P. -ομην-εις-ουσιν	wanting.
1st Aor.	S. ῥύψῃ-α-ας -ε D. -αιον-άην P. -αμεν-αιε -αν	ῥύψῃ -ον -άω -αιον-άων αιε -άωσαν
Perf. Act. or 1st Perf.	S. ῥέψῃ-α-ας -ε D. -αιον-αιον P. -αμεν-αιε -ασιν	ῥέψῃ -ε -είω -ειον-είων -εις -είωσαν
Plup. Act. or 1st Plup.	S. ῥέψῃ-ον-εις -ει D. -ειον-ειην P. -εμεν-ειε-εσαν	(εσαν)
2d Fut.	S. ῥύψῃ-ω-εις -ει D. -ειον-ειον P. -ομην-εις-ουσιν	wanting.
2d Aor.	S. ῥίψῃ-ον -ες -ε D. -ειον-ειην P. -ομην-εις -ον	ῥίψῃ -ε -είω -ειον-είων -εις -είωσαν
2d Perf. or Perf. M.	S. ῥέψῃ-α-ας -ε, &c. dec. like the Perf. Act.	ῥέψῃ -ε -είω, &c. through all the moods.
2d Plup. Plup. M.	S. ῥέψῃ-ον-εις-ει, &c. declined like the 1st	Plup. Active.

Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinit.	Partic.
<p>τύπῳ -οἶμι -οἶς -οἶ -οἶλον-οἶλην -οἶμεν-οἶτε -οἶεν</p>	<p>τύπῳ -ω -ῃς -ῃ -ῃλον-ῃλον -ωμεν-ῃτε-ωσι</p>	<p>τύπῳ -εἶν</p>	<p>τύπῳ-ων</p>
			<p>2</p>
<p>τύπῳ -οἶμι -οἶς -οἶ -οἶλον-οἶλην -οἶμεν-οἶτε -οἶεν</p>	<p>wanting.</p>	<p>τύπῳ-εἶν</p>	<p>τύπῳ-ων</p>
<p>τύπῳ-αἶμι -αἶς -αἶ -αἶλον-αἶλην -αἶμεν-αἶτε -αἶεν</p>	<p>τύπῳ-ω -ῃς -ῃ -ῃλον-ῃλον -ωμεν-ῃτε-ωσι</p>	<p>τύπῳ-αι</p>	<p>τύπῳ-ας</p>
<p>τετύπῳ-οἶμι -οἶς -οἶ -οἶλον-οἶλην -οἶμεν-οἶτε -οἶεν</p>	<p>τετύπῳ-ω -ῃς -ῃ -ῃλον-ῃλον -ωμεν-ῃτε-ωσι</p>	<p>τετύπῳ-έναι</p>	<p>τετύπῳ-ένος</p>
<p>τυπῳ -οἶμι -οἶς -οἶ -οἶλον-οἶλην -οἶμεν-οἶτε -οἶεν</p>	<p>wanting.</p>	<p>τυπῳ-εἶν</p>	<p>τυπῳ-ών</p>
<p>τύπῳ -οἶμι -οἶς -οἶ -οἶλον-οἶλην -οἶμεν-οἶτε -οἶεν</p>	<p>τύπῳ -ω -ῃς -ῃ -ῃλον-ῃλον -ωμεν-ῃτε -ωσι</p>	<p>τυπῳ-εἶν</p>	<p>τυπῳ-ών</p>
<p>τετύπῳ-οἶμι -οἶς -οἶ, &c.</p>	<p>τετύπῳ-ω -ῃς -ῃ, &c.</p>	<p>τετύπῳ-έναι</p>	<p>τετύπῳ-ένος</p>

Lesson on the Active Voice.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

- Τίς ἐστὶν οὗτος περὶ οὗ ἐγὼ ἀκούω, τοιαῦτα;
 Εἰ δὲ ἀλήθειαν λέγω, διατὶ ὑμεῖς οὐ πιστεύετε μοι;
 Ἀνὴρ (σώζει) ἄνδρα, καὶ πόλις σώζει πόλιν.
 Ἐγὼ μὲν βαπτίζω ὑμᾶς ἐν ὕδατι εἰς μετάνοιαν.
 Ἡ χεὶρ τὴν χεῖρα νίπτει.
 Σὺ μου νίπτεις τοὺς πόδας;
 Βλέπεις ταύτας τὰς μεγάλας οἰκοδομὰς;
 Ὁ δὲ μισθωτὸς φύγει, ὅτι μισθωτὸς ἐστίν.
 Οἱ πολέμοι φύγουσι, ἡμεῖς δὲ διώκομεν.
 Σὺ λέγεις ὅτι βασιλεὺς εἰμι.
 Φόβος οὐκ ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ ἀγάπῃ, ἀλλ' ἡ τειλεῖα ἀγάπη ἔξω
 βάλει τὸν φόβον.
 Οἱ Ζεφύροι πρᾶτνουσι τὰ κύματα τῆς ἀγρίας θαλάσσης.
 Σοφία μόνη ἀθάνατος μένει.
 Ὅτι οὐκ ἐστὶν οὐ πιστεύετε· οὐ γὰρ ἐστέ ἐκ τῶν προβάτων τῶν
 ἐμῶν.
 Ὁ ἥλιος τέλλει, καὶ οὐρανὸς λάμπει.
 Ἄρης ἔγει θάνατον, καὶ κῆρα μέλαιναν.
 Ἡ σενία μόνη τὰς τέχνας ἐγείρει.
 Ἐγὼ μὲν ὑμῖν τὴν ἐμὴν γνώμην λέγω.
 Ἀχμάζει τὰ ἄνθη, καὶ ἐγὼ στεφάνους πλέπω.
 Ὁ λύκος τὴν αἶψα δάσκει.

IMPERFECT.

Formation. The imperfect is formed from the present by changing ω into ν , and prefixing the augment; as, $\epsilon\iota\text{-}\omega$, $\epsilon\text{-}\tau\iota\text{-}\nu$.

Signification 1. *Was*, The imperfect represents an action as *present* to some *past* time; as, $\epsilon\gamma\gamma\alpha\phi\omicron\nu \epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\eta\nu$, *I was writing a letter, when, &c.* The time thus referred to is not always expressed, but rather implied in the context.

$\text{Ἐκεῖνος δὲ ἔλγε περὶ τοῦ ναοῦ τοῦ σώματος αὐτοῦ.}$

2. Hence, the imperfect is used in narration to represent an action as *continued*; while the aorist represents it as simply performed.

$\text{Οἱ ἄλλοι ἤρπαζον τὴν πόλιν.}$

$\text{Οἱ στρατιῶται ἡγόραζον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.}$

$\text{Καλῶς ἔλαμπε, ὡς ἀσβεσπὴ παῖρὸς Διός.}$

$\text{Οὐδὲ γὰρ οἱ ἀδελφοὶ αὐτοῦ ἐπίστυον εἰς αὐτόν.}$

$\text{Καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἐδίωκον τὸν Ἰησοῦν οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι.}$

$\text{Ἄλλοι δὲ ἔκοπτον κλάδους ἀπὸ τῶν δένδρων καὶ ἐστρωον ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ.}$

$\text{Αὐτοὶ δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς οὐκ ἐπίστυεν ἑαυτὸν αὐτοῖς.}$

3. Hence, the imperfect represents an action which is done *statedly*, or from *time to time*.

$\text{Ἰσχυόμενος τὸν ἴππον ἔτριβε καὶ ἐκτενίζε πάντας ἡμέρας.}$

$\text{Κῦρος πολλάκις βίβους οἶνου ἔπεμπε τοῖς φίλοις.}$

$\text{Ἰησοῦς αὐτοὶς οὐκ ἐβάπτίζεν, ἀλλ' οἱ μαθεῖν αὐτοῦ.}$

FIRST FUTURE.

Signification. The same as in English.

Καὶ ἄξω αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν μου.

Λέξομεν καὶ πράξομεν ταῦτα.

Ὁ λύκος ἀρπάσει καὶ σκορπίσει τὰ πρόβατα.

Καὶ βασιλεύσει ἐπὶ τὸν οἶκον Ἰακώβ εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας, καὶ
τῆς βασιλείας αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἔσται τέλος.

Οἱ βάρβαροι διώξουσιν καὶ τρέψουσιν ἡμᾶς.

Ὅτι* δικαιότατόν (ἔστι,) καὶ πρὸς θεῶν† καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων,
τοῦτο πράξω.

Τί ποιήσομεν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τούτοις;

Ἐκ τοῦ στόματός σου κρίνω σε.

Εἴ τις τὸν ναὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ φθείρει, φθερεῖ τοῦτον ὁ Θεός.

FIRST AORIST.

Formation. The first aorist is formed from the first future, by changing ω into α and prefixing the augment; as, $\epsilon\iota\text{-}\sigma\omega$, $\epsilon\text{-}\epsilon\iota\text{-}\sigma\alpha$, $\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\psi\text{-}\omega$, $\epsilon\text{-}\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\psi\text{-}\alpha$.

In liquid verbs this tense is formed from the second future, by lengthening α into η and ϵ into $\epsilon\iota$ in the penult; as, $\psi\alpha\lambda\omega$, $\epsilon\psi\eta\lambda\alpha$, $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\omega$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon\iota\lambda\alpha$. In a few instances the first aorist is irregular.

Signification. The aorists denote simply a *past* action or occurrence, without determining the period of its termination, and without leaving the mind to dwell upon it as a *continued* action. Hence in narration, when the writer would fix our attention on an action as *continued* the imperfect is used, when simply as *performed*, without reference to duration, the aorist is used.

*. That which.

† Before, i. e. in the estimation of Gods, &c.

Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Πέρσας.

* Ἐπεμψεν εὐθὺς μίαν καὶ εἴκοσι τριήρεις.

Ἐφύλαξαν τὰς διαβάσεις τῶν ποταμῶν καὶ ἐφραξαν
τὰς ὁδοὺς.

Οἱ ἱπτεῖς τῶν Συρακουσίων ἐφθισαν τὴν χώραν.

Ὁ Κάδμος ἐκόμισεν ἐκ Φοινίκης τὰ γράμματα εἰς τὴν
Ἑλλάδα.

Ὁ Θεὸς ἐποίησε τὸν οὐρανὸν, καὶ τὴν γῆν, καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐν αὐτοῖς.

Οἱ ὄχλοι ἐθαύμασαν καὶ ἐδόξασαν τὸν Θεόν.

Καὶ ἐῖλκυσαν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν περὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας.

From its indefinite nature the aorist is used to denote a thing that occurs *repeatedly*, or is *wont* to take place.

Ὁ Σωκράτης ἐδίδαξε* τοὺς μαθητὰς ἀμισθί.

Οἱ Πέρσαι ἐπολέμησαν† προθύμως καὶ θαρσάλως.

The aorist, from its indefinite sense, is often used to express what is *generally* or *universally* true, where in English we use the present.

Οὐλὶς ἐστὶν ὁ υἱὸς μου ὁ ἀγαπητὸς, ἐν ᾧ ἐδόξασα.

PERFECT ACTIVE, OR FIRST PERFECT.

Signification ; *have, have been*. The perfect connects a past action with the present time ; and marks the action either as *just completed*, or as completed and still *existing* in itself or its consequences.

* Ἡ πίστις σου σέσωκέ σε.

Ἐγὼ πεπίστευκα ὅτι σὺ εἶ. ὁ Χριστὸς ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ.

* Was accustomed to teach. † Usually fought.

58 LESSON ON THE ACTIVE VOICE.—PLUPERFECT ACTIVE.

Οὗτος μὲν ἀπάντων δεσπότην βασιλεὺς ἦκεν.

Ἡ λύπη πεπλήρωκεν ὑμῶν τὴν καρδίαν.

Οὐκ ἐγὼ ἀπὸ θρύος* ἠέφυκα ἀλλ' ἐξ ἀνθρώπων.

Ἀγγελος αὐτῷ ἐλάληκεν.

Ἔμεις ἀπεσταλάξαμε πρὸς τὸν Ἰωάννην, καὶ (βασιλεὺς)
μεμαρτύρηκε τῇ ἀληθείᾳ.

Hence the perfect is often used in Greek, where in English we use the present. This is peculiarly the case with the perfect middle.

Ἡμεῖς πιστεύσαμεν, ὅτι σὺ εἶ ὁ Χριστός, ὁ Υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ.

PLUPERFECT ACTIVE, OR FIRST PLUPERFECT.

Formation. The pluperfect is formed from the perfect by changing *α* into *εν* and prefixing the augment; as, *εἴλυφα, εἰτέλυφεν*.

When the perfect begins with a vowel, the augment remains unaltered; as, *ἐψάλακα, ἐψάλακιν*.

Signification; had. The pluperfect denotes that an action was already completed, when another action began, or was performing.

Ὁ λύκος ἤρκακε τὸν ἔριπον.

Ὁ πατήρ καὶ μήτηρ μου ἐτέτελλον ἐμὴν ψυχὴν.

SECOND AORIST.†

This tense is always derived from an obsolete *short*

* θρύος.

† No examples of the second future are given, because, with the exception of liquid verbs, there is no certainty that this tense is ever used in the active voice.

LESSON ON THE ACTIVE VOICE.—SECOND AORIST. 59

root, and belongs to those verbs only, whose present is a *strengthened* form of such roots.*

Formation. The second aorist is formed from the present by changing ω into $\sigma\upsilon$ and prefixing the augment; as, $\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omega$, $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$.

The penult of the present is shortened to form the second aorist.

1. By dropping τ and the latter of two liquids; as, $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\upsilon\kappa\omicron\nu$, $\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\epsilon\beta\alpha\lambda\omicron\nu$.

2. By changing α and η into α ; as, $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\epsilon\kappa\alpha\omicron\nu$, $\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\omega$, $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\theta\omicron\nu$.

3. By dropping the first vowel of $\sigma\iota$ and $\epsilon\upsilon$; as, $\lambda\acute{\omicron}\sigma\iota\omega$, $\epsilon\lambda\sigma\omicron\nu$, $\phi\acute{\omicron}\iota\gamma\omega$, $\epsilon\phi\omicron\gamma\omicron\nu$.

But in *liquid verbs*, $\sigma\iota$ is changed into α in dissyllables; as, $\sigma\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$, $\epsilon\sigma\pi\alpha\rho\omicron\nu$; into ϵ in polysyllables; as, $\alpha\gamma\sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$, $\eta\gamma\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu$.

4. In dissyllables, ϵ before a *mute* is commonly changed into α ; as, $\tau\acute{\rho}\epsilon\pi\omega$, $\epsilon\tau\alpha\rho\omicron\nu$.

Verbs in $-\sigma\omega$ and $-\tau\omega$, have usually the second aorist in $-\gamma\omicron\nu$; as, $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\epsilon\pi\rho\alpha\gamma\omicron\nu$.

Some in $-\zeta\omega$ have this tense in $-\delta\omicron\nu$; as, $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\epsilon\phi\rho\alpha\delta\omicron\nu$.*

Some in $-\pi\tau\omega$, have the 2d aorist in $-\phi\omicron\nu$; as, $\beta\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$, $\epsilon\beta\alpha\phi\omicron\nu$.*

Signification, the same as that of the first aorist.

Οὐδεὶς τὸν θάνατον ἔφυγεν.

Ἐκράντισεν τὸν ἄριστον εὖν Ἀχαιῶν.

Ὁ Κῆρς ποταμὸν ἔκραπεν. Ἰστέι ἑλίσσον ἄρματα.

Ἡ ναὺς ἔκραπεν θάλασσαν. Ἐφθαπεν πῦρ ὕλην.

* See *two-fold roots*, page 45. Hence a large proportion of verbs have no second aorist. In such cases the first aorist is used; and, indeed, very few verbs have both these tenses in use.

Ἐκείνος ἔβαλε αὐτοὺς εἰς φυλακὴν.

Κροῖσος, Λυδῶν βασιλεὺς, ἀπέβαλε τὴν ἀρχήν.

PERFECT MIDDLE.*

The perfect middle may commonly be formed from the second aorist by changing *εν* into *α*, prefixing the augment.

Signification. See the perfect active.

The penult is commonly lengthened, or changed into *ο* or *οι*.

Ἐκ τούτου τοῦ χρόνου ἀεὶ καλῶς πέπραγα.

Οὐδ' ἀκήχοασι† ὡς οἱ τέτιγες, ὄντες ἄνθρωποι τὸ παλαιόν,‡
εἰς ὄρνιθας μετέβαλον;

Ἄπολλοί πασι νῦν ἡμῶς ἐκείνοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι.

PLUPERFECT MIDDLE.

This tense is formed from the perfect middle by changing *α* into *εν*, and assuming the augment; as, τέτυκα, ἐτέτυκεν.

COMPOUND VERBS.

Verbs compounded with a preposition, take the augment between the preposition and the verb; as, προσέβληκα, προσέβαλλον, from προσβάλλω.

* The more common name of this tense in English books, is perfect *middle*, though it has not the sense of that voice. This tense belongs to comparatively few verbs.

† ἀκούω.

‡ τὸ παλαιόν is taken adverbially, *formerly*.

§ ἀπολίσσω.

1. ἐκ in composition becomes ἐξ before a vowel; as, ἐκβάλλω, ἐξέβαλλον.

2. ἐν and σύν, which lose ν before a consonant, resume it before a vowel; as, ἐμμένω, ἐνέμενον.

Rule.

Prepositions in composition lose their final vowel, if the simple verb begins with a vowel; as, ἐπιέχω, for ἐπιέχω; except περί and πρό, and sometimes ἀμφί.

If the simple verb begins with an aspirate, the preceding smooth mute of the preposition is changed into its cognate rough one; as, ἀφαιρέω, from ἀπό and αἰρέω.

Ὁ δὲ Κύριος διέπεσε τὰς τῶν ἱππέων τάξεις κατὰ τὰς ὁδοὺς.

Ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς οὐκ αἰεί ἀπολαύσει τῶν τῆς ἀρετῆς καρπῶν.

Οἱ πονηροὶ εἰς τὸ κέρδος μόνον ἀποβλέπουσι.

Θησεὺς τὴν Ἀριάδην ἐν Νάξῳ κατέλιπε καὶ ἐξέπλευσε ν.

Οἱ πολέμοι ἀπεχώρησαν† νυκτός.

Ἐγὼ ἀποστέλλω ὑμᾶς ὡς πρόβατα ἐν μέσῳ λύκων.

Οἱ ἄνεμοι καὶ ἡ θάλασσα ὑπακούουσιν αὐτῷ.

Ἐκείνος ἀπέστειλεν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν ἀμπελῶνα αὐτοῦ.

Σωκράτην τὸν σοφὸν ἀπέκτισιναν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι.

Ὁ ἄνθρωπος μετέχει τῆς θείας φύσεως.

Οἱ πλούσιοι μέγα διαφέρουσι τῶν πνήτων.

Οἱ ἀνόητοι πολλὰς καὶ μεγάλας συμφορὰς εἰσπιπίουσιν.

* ἐπλέω.

† ἀποχωρέω.

Lesson on the Imperative.

Μὴ κρίνετε κατ' ὄψιν, ἀλλὰ τὴν δικαίαν κρίσιν κρίνα-
τε.

Εἰ θέλετε ἀγαθὸς εἶναι, πρῶτον πιστεῦσον ὅτι κακὸς εἶ.
Λύσατε τὸν ναὸν τοῦτον, καὶ ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέραις ὀγερῶ αὐτόν.
Φεύγετε καὶ σώσατε τὰς ψυχὰς ὑμῶν.

Ἐτοιμάσατε τὴν ὁδὸν Κυρίου.

Ἄνδρες, ἀκούσατε τοὺς λόγους μου.

Εἰ δὲ ἡ χεὶρ σου, ἣ ὁ πούς σου σκανδαλίζει σε, ἔκκοψον
αὐτὰ καὶ βάλε ἀπὸ σου.

Μεῖνον μεθ' ἡμῶν ὅτι πρὸς ἐσπέραν ἐστί, καὶ κάλυπτον ἡ
ἡμέρα.

Θεράπεύετε τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς, καὶ λέγετε αὐτοῖς, ἤγγισεν
ἔφ' ὑμᾶς ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Μνημόνευε νέος ὧν ὡς γέρων ἐσηποτέ.

Μὴ ἐνεκεν βρώματος καλᾶ λυε τὸ ἔργον τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ἐπίβλεψον πατὴρ τὸν υἱόν μου, ἔτι μενογενὴς ἐστί μου.

Οὗτός ἐστι ὁ υἱός μου ὁ ἀγαπητός, αὐτοῦ ἀκούετε.

Ἐκτεσινον τὴν χεῖρά σου. Σῶσον σεαυτὸν.

Λύσον τὸ ὑπόδημα τῶν ποδῶν σου.

Lesson on the Subjunctive.*

Formation. The subjunctive is formed from the indicative, by lengthening the vowels of the tense-form into η and ω. Thus,

Ind. *τύπῃ-ω, -εις, -ει;* *-εσεν, -εσεν;* *-αμεν, -ατε, -ουσι.*

Subj. *τύπῃ-ω, -ῃς, -ῃ;* *-ῃσεν, -ῃσεν;* *-ωμεν, -ῃτε, -ωσι.*

Signification. *May, might, &c.* as in English.

Πόθεν ἀγοράσομεν ἄριους ἵνα φάγωσιν οὗτοι;

*Ὅστις ἂν ποιῇ τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Πατρὸς μου τοῦ ἐν οὐρανοῖς, αὐτὸς μου ἀδελφός, καὶ ἀδελφή, καὶ μήτηρ ἐστί.

Ἐὰν οὖν ὁ Υἱὸς ὑμῶν ἐλθερῶς ἦ, ἔντως ἐλευθεροὶ ἐσσεθε.

Οὐκ ἦν ἐκείνος τὸ φῶς, ἀλλὰ ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός.

Ἦσαν οὖν λίθους ἵνα βάλωσιν ἐπ' αὐτόν.

Ἐὰν ὑμεῖς μεσίντες ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τῷ ἐμῷ, ἀληθῶς μαθηταὶ μου ἐστέ.

Διογένης† εἶπεν ὅτι μὲν οἱ ἄλλοι κύνας τοὺς ἐχθροὺς δάκνουσι· ἐγὼ δὲ τοὺς φίλους, ἵνα σῶσω.

In the first and second persons, the subjunctive is used in exhortations, where in English we use the imperative.

* Ἀγαμέμνον πρός αὐτόν.

Μηκέτι οὖν ἀλλήλους κρίνωμεν.

Μὴ σφραγίσῃς τοὺς λόγους τοῦδε βιβλίου.

Μηδενὶ συμφορὰν ἐνείσῃς, κοινὴ γὰρ (ἐστὶ) ἡ τύχη.

Μὴ φράσῃς ἐγκώμια ὑπὲρ σεαυτοῦ, ἀλλὰ λόγους μᾶλλον ἱκανοὺς ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων.

* As the optative occurs more rarely, and is less easily understood than the other moods, no exercises upon it are here given.

† Diogenes was called κύων, (a dog,) from his cynical disposition.

Lesson on the Infinitive.

Οἱ νόμοι παλαιοὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν Ῥωμαίων κωλύουσι τὸ
 εὐπτεῖν ἐλευθέρους.

Οὐ βλάδιόν ἐστι μετὰ βλάβειν τὴν φύσιν ποιηράν.

Νέοι ὄντες θέλετε μᾶλλον ἀκούειν τῶν γεραιτέρων ἢ τῶν
 νεωτέρων.

Ἐμελλον ἄξειν τὸν στρατόν.

Χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ διακρίναι τὸν κέλαχα* καὶ τὸν φίλον.

Ἐλεγεν Ἐπιοκλῆς, ὁ Λάκων, δύο Λυσάνδρους Σπάρτην† μὴ
 ἂν ὑπομείναι.

Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐνόμιζον τρὺς Ἀθηναίους λελυκέναι τὰς
 σπονδάς.

Οὐκ ἔθελεν αὐτὸς λίπεῖν τοὺς ἵππους.

Ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ πολλὰ ἔνεκα τοῦ ἀρέσκειν τῇ πόλει ἐπράξα-
 μεν.

Lesson on Participles.

Ἴδε ὁ ἄνθρωπος τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὁ αἴρων τὴν ἁμαρτίαν τοῦ κόσμου.

Ἀνθρώποι τὸν θάνατον φεύγοντες διώκουσι.

Ἦκω φράσουσα† νύμφης συμφοράν.

Καλέσας ὁ Κῦρος Ἀράσπην, τοῦτον ἐκέλευσε διαφυλάξαι
 τὴν γυναικά.

Ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα, ἀναγγέλλουσι τοῖς στρατιώταις.

Ἐγὼ βεβιωκώς‡ ἔτη ἑνέα, ταῦτα γράφω.

Καὶ ἐκβαλόντες αὐτὸν ἐξω τοῦ ἀμπελῶνος, ἀπέκλειναν.

* κέλαξ.
 μέναι.

† Σπάρτην is the accusative before ὑπο-
 κρίνω.

‡ βιώνω.

Promiscuous.

Καὶ ἤγειρεν ὁ Κύριος σωτήρα τῷ λαῷ καὶ ἔσωσεν αὐτούς.

Σὺ εἰ ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐποίησας τοῦτο.

Νομίζω δὲ ὑμᾶς ἐμοὶ εἶναι πατρίδα, καὶ φίλους.

Ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα οἱ ἄγγελοι ἀναγγέλλουσι τοῖς Ἰσραηλῶ-
ταις.

Ὁ δὲ καταφεύγει εἰς τὸ ἐκωτοῦ σπράγισμα, καὶ εὐθὺς παραγγέλλ-
λει εἰς τὰ ὄπλα.

Ὁ δ' Ὀρόντας νομίσας εἰσὶν οἱμοῦς εἶναι τοὺς ἰππείας, γράφει ἐπι-
στολὴν παρὰ βασιλέα.

Οἱ δὲ ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες, αὐτοὶ τε ἦσαν πολὺ προθυμότεροι, καὶ
τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐξηγγέλλον.

Οἱ Ἕλληνες συμβαλόντες, τοὺς βαρβάρους ἐνίκησαν.

Ὁ δὲ Κύρος καταμαθὼν ταῦτα ἐκάλεσε αὐτόν.

Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑπολαβόντες, ἀπέπλευσαν.

Τοῦτο δὲ ποιήσας, πρέσβεις πέμπει πρὸς βασιλέα.

Οἱ Φωκεῖς ἐμβαλόντες εἰς τὴν πόλιν, πολλὰ χρήματα ἔλαβον.

Καὶ ἄσμενοι ἔλαβον πρόφασιν στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.

Πόλεμός ἐστι μέγα κακόν, τοιούτου δὲ πλεῖστον μέρος οἱ τύραννοι
μετέχουσιν.

Πολλοὶ δεσπόζαι βίᾳ ὑπὸ τῶν δούλων ἀπέθανον.

Πλούτιζε μὲν τοὺς φίλους, σπαντὸν γὰρ πλουτίσεις.*

Νόμιζε τὴν μὲν πατρίδα (εἶναι) δικόν· τοὺς δὲ πολέτας, ἐταί-
ρους· τοὺς δὲ φίλους, τέκνα σουτοῦ.

* Attic future for πλουτίσεις.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Opt—
Pres.	S. τύπῃ-ομαι-ῃ -εῖται D. -όμεθον-εσθον-εσθον P. -όμεθα-εσθε-ονταί	τύπῃ-ε -έσθω -εσθον-έσθων -εσθε-έσθωσαν	τυπῇ-οίμην -οίμεθον -οίμεθα
Imperf.	S. ἐτύπην-οίμην-ου-εῖο	D. -όμεθον-εσθον-έσθην	
Perf.	S. τέτυπμαι-ῖται-πῖται D. -μμεθον-φθον-φθον P. -μμεθα-φθε-μμένοι, εἰσί.	τέτυπ-φο-φθω -φθον-φθων -φθε-φθωσαν	τέτυμμένος εἶην τέτυμμένω τέτυμμένοι, εἴη-μεν
Plup.	S. ἐτέτυπ-μμεν-φο-πῖο	D. -μμεθον -φθον -φθην	
1st Aorist.	S. ἐτύφθ-ην -ης -η D. -ηλον-ήλην P. -ημην-ητε-ησαν	τύφθ-ητι-ήτω -ηλον-ήλων -ητε-ήλωσαν	πτυφθ-εἶην -εἴημεν
2d Aorist.	S. ἐτύφ-ην -ης -η D. -ηλον-ήλην P. -ημεν-ητε-ησαν	τύφ-ητι-ήτω -ητεν-ήλων -ητε-ήλωσαν	τυφ-εἶην -εἴημεν
1st Fut.	S. τυφθήσ-ομαι-ῃ -εῖται D. -όμεθον-εσθον-εσθον P. -όμεθα-εσθε -ονταί	wanting	τυφθήσ-οίμην -οίμεθον -οίμεθα
2d Fut.	S. τυπήσ-ομαι-ῃ -εῖται D. -όμεθον-εσθον-εσθον P. -όμεθα -εσθε -ονταί	wanting	τυπήσ-οίμην -οίμεθον -οίμεθα
Paulo- post Fut.	S. τετύψ-ομαι-ῃ -εῖται D. -όμεθον-εσθον-εσθον P. -όμεθα -εσθε -ονταί	wanting	τετύψ-οίμην -οίμεθον -οίμεθα
Perf. of pure verbs.	S. τέτιμῃ-οι, -δεδήλω-μαι -σαι-ται D. -μεθον-σθον-σθον P. -μεθα-σθε-νταί	τέτιμῃ-οι, δεδήλω-σω -σο-σθω -σθον-σθων -σθε-σθωσαν	τέτιμή-οι, δεδεδη-λώ -μην -μεθον -μεθα
Plup. of do.	S. ἐτέτιμή (or ἐδεδήλω)	-μην -σο -το	D. -μεθον

—ative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Partic.
-οιο -οίῳ -οισθον -οίσθην -οισθες -οινῷ	τέπι-ωμαι -ῆ -ῆται -ώμεθον-ησθον-ησθον -ώμεθα-ησθε -ωνῶσι	τέπι-εσθαι	τεπι-όμενος
P. -όμεθα -εσθε -ονῶ			
-εῖης -εῖῃ -εῖηλον-εῖήλην -εῖηλε -εῖησαν	τεπισμμένος, ὦ -ῆς -ῆ τεπισμμένω, -ῆλον-ῆλον τεπισμμένοι, ὦμεν-ῆλε-ὦσι	τεπισ-φθαι	τεπισ-μμένος
P. -μμεθα -φθε -μμένοι, ῆσαν			
-εῖης -εῖῃ -εῖηλον-εῖήλην -εῖηλε -εῖησαν	τυφθ-ῶ -ῆς -ῆ -ῆλον -ῆλον -ῶμεν -ῆλε -ὦσι	τυφθ-ῆναι	τυφ-θεις
-εῖης -εῖῃ -εῖηλον-εῖήλην -εῖηλε -εῖησαν	τυπ-ῶ -ῆς -ῆ -ῆλον -ῆλον -ῶμεν -ῆλε -ὦσι	τυπ-ῆναι	τυπ-εις
-οιο -οίῳ -οισθον-οίσθην -οισθες -οινῷ	wanting.	τυφθήσεσθαι	τυφθ-ησό- μενος
-οιο -οίῳ -οισθον-οίσθην -οισθες -οινῷ	wanting.	τυπ-ήσεσθαι	τυπ-ησόμε- νος
-οιο -οίῳ -οισθον-οίσθην -οισθες -οινῷ	wanting.	τεπισ-εσθαι	τεπισ-όμε- νος
-ε -ῖο -σθον -σθην -σθες -νῷ	τεσιμ -δεδηλ -ῶμαι -ῆ -ῆται -ώμεθον -ῆσθον -ῆσθον -ώμεθα -ῆσθε -ὦνῶσι	τεσιμῆ-σθαι δεδηλῶ-σθαι	τεσιμημένος δεδηλωμέ- νος
-σθον -σθην	P. -μεθα -σθε -νῶ		

Formation of the tenses in the Passive voice.

PRESENT. The present is formed from the present active by changing *ω* into *ομαι* ; as, *τύπλω, τύπλομαι*.

IMPERFECT. The imperfect is formed from the present by changing *μαι* into *μην* and prefixing the augment ; as, *τύπλομαι, ετύπλόμην*.

PLUPERFECT. The pluperfect is formed from the perfect, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the augment, when the perfect begins with a consonant ; as, *τέτυμμαι, ετέτυμμην*.

PAULO-POST-FUTURE. The paulo-post-future is formed from the second person singular, of the perfect passive by changing *αι* into *ομαι* ; as, *τέτυμμαι, τέτυξαι, τέτυξομαι*.

FIRST FUTURE. The first future is formed from the first aorist by changing *ην* into *ησομαι* and dropping the augment ; as, *έλύφην, τυφθήσομαι*.

SECOND AORIST. The second aorist is formed from the second aorist active by changing *εν* into *ην* ; as, *έλυον, έλύσην*.

SECOND FUTURE. The second future is formed from the second future active, by changing *ω* into *ησομαι* ; as, *τυπῶ, τυπήσομαι*.

Indicative.

PRES. Ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ καλὸς, καὶ γινώσκω τὰ ἐμὰ καὶ
γινώσκειται ὑπὸ τῶν ἐμῶν.

Ἀνδρὸς χαρακτὴρ ἐκ λόγου γνωρίζεται.¹

Κροῖσος ὁ Λυδὸς ἄγειν λέγεται μυρίους ἱππας.

Ἐξ ἀνέμων θάλασσα ταρασσεται.²

IMPERF. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβλάπτοντο³ μάλα.

PERF. Ἐν τῷ νόμῳ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ γέγραπται,⁴ δύο ἀνδρῶ-
νων ἡ μαρτυρία ἀληθὴς ἐστίν.

Αὕτη ἡ χαρὰ ἡ ἐμὴ πτελεῖται.⁵

Εἰ γὰρ νεκροὶ οὐκ ἐγείρονται,⁶ οὐδὲ Χριστὸς ἐγήγερται.⁶

Νῦν ἡ ψυχὴ μου τελεῖται.⁷

Ἐγὼ, βλέπων εἰς τὰ τῶν ἄλλων κακά, πεπαιδευμαι.⁷

Αἱ τριχες⁸ τῆς κεφαλῆς ὑμῶν πᾶσαι ἡρίσθηται.⁸

PLUPERF. Ἡ Γάζα ἦν μεγάλη πόλις καὶ ἐπὶ χώματος ὑψη-
λοῦ ὤκιστο,¹⁰ καὶ τεῖχος περιέβλεπτο¹¹ αὐτῇ.

PAULO-POST-FUT. Ἐμοὶ λελεῖψεται¹² ἄλλος. Τὸ
βέλος τελεξουσεται.¹³

FIRST AOR. Ἦγετο⁹ ὁ Κύριος. Ἐπαίδευσεν⁹ Μω-
σῆς πᾶσιν σοφίᾳ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων.

Ἦ δὲ οἰκία ἐπληρώθη⁹ ἐκ τῆς δσμῆς τοῦ μύρου.

Καὶ ἐσώθη¹⁴ ἡ γυνὴ ἀπὸ τῆς ὥρας ἐκείνης.

(1) γνωρίζω. (2) ταρασσώ. (3) βλάπτω. (4) γράφω.
(5) πλέρω. (6) ἐγείρω. (7) παιδεύω. (8) θρίξ. (9) ἀριθ-
μέω. (10) οἰκίζω. (11) περιβάλλω. (12) λείπω. (13) τοξεύω.
(14) σώζω.

Ταῦτα ἀκούσας ὁ βασιλεὺς δεινῶς ἐφοβήθη.¹

FIRST FUT. Πιστεύσον ἐπὶ τὸν Κύριον καὶ σωθήσῃς.²

Οἱ νεκροὶ ἐγερθήσονται³ ἄφθαρτοι.

SECOND AOR. Ἐν τῷ μηνὶ τῷ ἔκτῳ ἀπεστέλλη⁴ ὁ ἄγγελος Γαβριήλ ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰς πόλιν τῆς Γαλιλαίας.

Χαίρεις ὅτι τὰ ὀνόματα ὑμῶν ἐγράφη⁵ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς.

SECOND FUT. Ἀρετὴ φανήσεται⁶ ἰσχυρότερον ἀδικίας.

Imperative.

PRES. Οὔτοι δοκιμάζέσθωσαν⁷ πρῶτον.

PERF. Τοσοῦτον λελέχθω.⁸

FIRST AOR. Σκοπίσθῃ⁹ ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς αὐτῶν.

SECOND AOR. Διὸς¹⁰ τέρας ἄλλο φανήτω.⁶

Subjunctive.

PRES. Ἐκ Θεοῦ ἀρχώμεθα¹⁰ πάντα τὰ ἔργα.

FIRST AOR. Μὴ κρίνῃς¹¹ ἵνα μὴ κριθῇς.¹¹

Ταῦτα λέγω ἵνα ὑμεῖς σῴθητε.²

Infinitive.

PRES. Κελεύεις με τύπτεσθαι.¹²

Οἱ νόμοι διδάσκουσιν ἄρχεσθαι¹³ καὶ ἄρχεσθαι.¹³

PERF. Ἀναγκαῖον (ἐστί) οὕτω τέταχθαι¹⁴ αὐτοῖς.

FIRST AOR. Ἐκέλευσε τοὺς Ἑλληνας οὕτω ταχθῆναι.¹⁴

FIRST FUT. Οἶμαι Δίωνα αἰρεθήσασθαι.¹⁵

SECOND AOR. Τὸ σφαγῆναι¹⁶ (ἐστί) δεινόν.

Participles.

PRES. Τὰ βλεπόμενά (ἐστί) πρόσκαιρα, τὰ μὴ βλεπόμενά (ἐστί) αἰώνια.

PERF. Οἱ λόγοι οἱ λελεγμένοι ὁρθῶς ἔχουσιν.¹⁷

FIRST AOR. Ἠρακλῆς ὀργισθεῖς¹⁸ ἀπέκλεινε¹⁹ Αἴνον.

(1) φοβέω. (2) σώζω. (3) ἐγείρω. (4) ἀποστέλλω. (5) γράφω. (6) φαίνω. (7) δοκιμάζω. (8) λέγω. (9) σκοπίζω. (10) ἄρχομαι. (11) κρίνω. (12) τύπτω. (13) ἄρχω. (14) τάσσω. (15) αἰρέω. (16) σφάλλω. (17) ἔχω. (18) ὀργίζω. (19) ἀποκλείνω. (20) Ζεῖς.

MIDDLE VOICE.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participle.
1st Aor.	S. ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι D. -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι P. -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι
2d Fut.	S. ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι D. -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι P. -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι	wanting.	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι	wanting.	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι
Pres.	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι the present passive	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι do.	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι do.	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι do.	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι
Imp.	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι &c. like the imperf. passive.	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι &c.	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι &c.	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι &c.	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι
2d Aor.	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι imperf.	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι &c.	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι &c.	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι &c.	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι
1st Fut.	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι fut. pass.	wanting.	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι &c.	wanting.	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι	ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι -ἔρυσαι-ἔρυσαι

Two Tenses, ἔρυσαι and ἔρυσαι, which have been usually denominated the Perfect and Pluperfect *Middle*, belong more properly in form and signification to the active voice, and have therefore been placed there; though the *names* of perfect and pluperfect *middle* may properly be retained.

Formation of the Tenses in the Middle voice.

The present and imperfect are the same as in the passive.

FIRST FUTURE. The first future is formed from the first future active, by changing ω into $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\epsilon\upsilon\phi\omega$, $\epsilon\upsilon\phi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; but in *liquid verbs*, into $\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$; * as, $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\omega$, $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$.

SECOND FUTURE. The second future is formed from the second future active, by changing $\tilde{\omega}$ into $\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\epsilon\upsilon\pi\tilde{\omega}$, $\epsilon\upsilon\pi\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$.

FIRST AORIST. The first aorist is formed from the first aorist active, by adding $\mu\eta\nu$; as, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$.

SECOND AORIST. The second aorist is formed from the second aorist active, by changing $\omicron\nu$ into $\omicron\mu\eta\nu$; as, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$.

* Also those verbs from which σ has been dropped by the Attics; as, $\kappa\omicron\mu\tilde{\omega}$, $\kappa\omicron\mu\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$.

Lesson on the Middle voice.

The middle voice is used,

1. When we act *on ourselves*.

Οἱ Πέρσαι εἰς μάχην ἐτάξα¹ντο.

Πάντες ἐλούσαντο² τὰς χεῖρας καὶ τοὺς πόδας.

Ἐγείρα³ι, ἄρον τον κράβεσσόν σου.

Φυλάσσεσθαι⁴ ἀπὸ τῆς πλανεξίας.

2. When we act *for ourselves*.

Ὁ Κύριος πάσαν τὴν Ἀσίαν κατέστρεψεν⁵.

Μαρία δὲ τὴν ἀγαθὴν μερίδα ἐξέλεξε⁶ αὐτῇ, ἥτις οὐκ αἰρεθήσεται⁷ ἀπ' αὐτῆς.

Ὁ φίλος ἠγάσθη⁸ με τοῦτο τὸ βιβλίον.

3. When we cause a thing to be done *to or for us*.

Οἱ φρόνιμοι γονεῖς καλῶς διδάσκοντα⁹ τοὺς παῖδας.

4. What is done *between* two parties or *among themselves*.

Διενεμήσαντο¹⁰ τὴν ἀρχὴν ὁ Ζεὺς καὶ ὁ Ποσειδῶν καὶ ὁ

Πλούτων, ἐπειδὴ παρὰ τοῦ κατὰ μέρος παρέλαβον.

Ἀλεξιφρόνες ἡγωνίζοντο¹¹ ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ μιᾷς ἡμέρας τοῦ Πιους.

In many instances the distinctive meaning of the middle voice is traced with difficulty.

(1) τάσσω, ranged themselves. (2) λούω. (3) ἐγείρω. (4) φυλάσσω. (5) καταστρέφω, subdued to himself. (6) ἐκλέγω. (7) αἰρέω. (8) ἀπείω. (9) διδάσκω, cause to be instructed. (10) διανέμω. (11) ἀγωνίζω.

74 LESSON ON DEPONENT AND NEUTER VERBS.

Ἀκούσας δὲ τοῦτο ὁ Κῦρος ἐπεΐει¹² καὶ ἔμενεν.

Ἐγὼ δὲ περιάσομαι¹³ σε διδάσκειν, ὅτι ἀληθεῖ λέγω.

Καὶ φύγονται¹⁴ ὡς φύγοντες ἀπὸ πολέμου, καὶ προσϋναί
οὐδενὸς διώκοντος.

Καὶ πέμψας εἰς Ἐφῆσον μελετάσας¹⁵ τοὺς πρεσβυ-
τέρους τῆς ἐκκλησίας.

Ὁ Κῦρος μέχρι δώδεκα ἐτῶν ἐν τῇ Περσῶν παιδείᾳ ἐπαιδευθεὶς ἐκ
δὲ τοῦτου τοῦ χρόνου μετέμψατο¹⁶ αὐτὸν δ' Ἀστυάγης.

Lesson on deponent and neuter verbs.

Deponent and neuter verbs take a part or all of their tenses, from the passive or middle voices.

Καὶ ἑπορεύθη¹ ἕκαστος εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ.

Νῦν λέγομεν τὰς Κύρου πράξεις ἀρχάμενοι² ἀπὸ παιδός.

Ὁ δὲ σχόμενος³ ὑμᾶς ἐμὲ δέχεσθαι⁴, καὶ ἐμὲ δεχόμε-
μενος δέχεσθαι, τὸν ἀποστείλαντά με.

Πάντες ἀνδρῶνται ἡδέως προσδέχονται⁵ ἐορίδας, πλὴν οἱ
τύραννοι.

Ὁ πατήρ μου ἕως ἄρτι ἐργάζεται⁶ καὶ ἐγὼ ἐργάζομαι.

Οἱ ἀδελφοὶ ἔγραψαν τοῖς μαθηταῖς ἀποδέξασθαι⁷
αὐτόν.

Ὁ μὲν πεμπόμενος ἑπορεύθη⁸ ἔχων τοὺς θαυτοῦ ἱππείας.

(12) πεΐδω. (13) περιάζω. (14) φύγω. (15) μετακ-
λέω. (16) μεταπέμπω. For a fuller explanation of the
middle voice see Goodrich's Greek Grammar, page 49.

(1) πορεύομαι. (2) ἄρχομαι. (3) δεχομαι. (4) προσδέχο-
μαι. (5) αποδέχομαι.

Φωνὴ ἐγένετο⁶ ἐκ τῆς νεφέλης λεγούσα, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ υἱός μου ὁ ἀγαπητός, αὐτοῦ ἀκούετε.

Ἐλσύσομαί⁷ πρὸς ὑμᾶς, Θεοῦ θέλοντος.

Ἦλθεν⁸ λιμὸς ἐφ' ὅλην τὴν γῆν Αἰγύπτου.

Εἶπεν ὁ Θεὸς γενέσθω⁹ φῶς, καὶ ἐγένετο¹⁰ γενέσθω γῆ, καὶ ἐγένετο¹¹.

Πάντα γέγονεν¹² ὡς ἔδοξε τῷ Θεῷ.

Ἐλθὼν¹³ δὲ ἐκείνος πρὸς τὸν Ἀράσκαν, ἐλοιδορήσεν αὐτόν.

Ὅς ἐὰν μὴ δέξῃται¹⁴ τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς παιδίον οὐ μὴ εἰσέλθῃ¹⁵ εἰς αὐτήν.

Ὁ δὲ τύραννος οὐδ' ἐπειδὴν εἶσω τῆς οἰκίας παρέλθῃ¹⁶ ἐν ἀκινδύνῳ ἐστί.

Οὓς ἂν βούλῃ¹⁷ ποιήσασθαι¹⁸ φίλους, ἀγαθόν τι λέγε περὶ αὐτῶν.

Ἡ μελίσσα μόνον τῶν ἄλλων ζώων βασιλέα ἔχει, ὃ τὸ λοιπὸν τῶν μελισσῶν ἔπειτα¹⁹ πληθὺς, καὶ οἱ ἄνθρωποι πεῖθομαι²⁰ βασιλεῖ.

Ἀριστοτέλης εἶπεν, Ἐπειδὴ μὴ γίνεταί²¹ τὰ πράγματα ὡς βούλομεθα²², δεῖ²³ βούλεσθαι²⁴, ὡς γίνεταί²⁵.

Ἀλέξανδρος τὸ σῶμα τοῦ Δαρείου ἐς Πέρσας ἔπεμψε, δάψαι κελεύσας ἐν ταῖς βασιλικαῖς θήκαις, καθάπερ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι βασιλεῖς.

Πυθαγόρας τῶν πόλεων ἐκείνην εἶπεν ἀρίστην, τὴν ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς ἔχουσαν.

(6) γίνομαι. (7) ἔρχομαι. (8) εἰσέρχομαι. (9) παρέρχομαι. (10) βούλομαι. (11) ποιέω, observe the sense of the middle, "make to yourself." (12) ἔπομαι. (13) πείθω, πείθομαι. (14) γίνομαι. (15) δεῖ, (impersonal) ought.

	Indicative.				Imperative.	
	FIRST CONJUGATION					
Pres.	S.	τιμ -άω	-άεις	-άει*	S.	τίμ -ας -αίω
		-ῶ	-ῃς	-ῃ		-α -αίω
	D.		-άσιν	-άσιν		-άσιν-αίω
			-ᾶν	-ᾶν		-ᾶν-αίω
	P.	-άομεν-άεις	-άουσιν			-άεις-αίωσαν
		-ῶμεν-ᾶτε	-ῶσι			-ᾶτε-αίωσαν
Imp.	S.	τίμ -αον -ας	-ας		D.	-άσιν -αίην
		-ων -ας	-α			-ᾶν -αίην
	P.	άομεν, ῶμεν	-άσθε, ᾶτε, αον, ων			
	SECOND CONJUGATION					
Pres.	S.	φιλ -έω	-έεις	-έει	S.	φίλ -ες -είω
		-ῶ	-εῖς	-εῖ		-εις -εῖω
	D.		-έσιν	-έσιν	D.	-έσιν -εῖω
			-εῖν	-εῖν		-εῖν-εῖω
	P.	-έομεν-έεις	-έουσιν		P.	-έεις-εῖωσαν
		-οῦμεν-εῖτε	-οῦσι			-εῖτε-εῖωσαν
Imp.	S.	φίλ -εον -εες	-εες		D.	-έσιν -εῖην
		-ουν -εις	-ει			-εῖν-εῖην
	P.	έομεν, οῦμεν-έεῖτε, εῖτε	-εον, ουν			
	THIRD CONJUGATION					
Pres.	S.	δηλ -όω	-όεις	-όει	S.	δήλ -ος -οίω
		-ῶ	-οῖς	-οῖ		-ου -οῖω
	D.		-όσιν	-όσιν	D.	-όσιν-οῖω
			-οῖν	-οῖν		-οῖν-οῖω
	P.	-όομεν-όεις	-όουσιν		P.	-όεις-οῖωσαν
		-οῦμεν-οῖτε	-οῦσι			-οῖτε-οῖωσαν
Imp.	S.	δήλ -οον -οες	-οες		D.	-όσιν -οῖην
		-ουν -ους	-ου			-οῖν-οῖην
	P.	όομεν, οῦμεν-όεῖτε, οῖτε	-οον, ουν			

* Ζάω, πεινάω, διψάω, χράομαι, contract *as* and

Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinit.	Partic.
<p>ἐν αἶα.</p> <p>τῆμ-άοιμι -άοις -άοι -ῶμι -ῶς -ῶ -άοιλον-άοιλην -ῶιλον -ῶιλην -άοιμεν-άοις -άοισιν -ῶμεν -ῶις -ῶσιν</p>	<p>τῆμ-άω -άῃς -άῃ -ῶ -ῶς -ῶ -άηλον-άηλον -ᾶλον -ᾶλον -άωμεν-άῃς -άωσι -ῶμεν -ᾶις -ῶσι</p>	<p>τῆμ -άειν -ᾶν</p>	<p>τῆμ -άων -ῶν</p>
<p>ἐν εἰα.</p> <p>φιλ-έοιμι -έοις -έοι -οῖμι -οῖς -οῖ -έοιλον-εοίλην -οῖλον -οῖλην -έοιμεν-έοις -έοισιν -οῖμεν -οῖς -οῖσιν</p>	<p>φιλ-έω -έῃς -έῃ -ῶ -ῶς -ῶ -έηλον-έηλον -ῆλον -ῆλον -έωμεν-έῃς -έωσι -ῶμεν -ῆις -ῶσι</p>	<p>φιλ -έειν -εῖν</p>	<p>φιλ -έων -ῶν</p>
<p>ἐν οἰα.</p> <p>ὀηλ-όοιμι -όοις -όοι -οῖμι -οῖς -οῖ -όοιλον-οοίλην -οῖλον -οῖλην -όοιμεν-όοις -όοισιν -οῖμεν -οῖς -οῖσιν</p>	<p>ὀηλ-όω -όῃς -όῃ -ῶ -οῖς -οῖ -όηλον-όηλον -ῶιον -ῶιον -όωμεν-όῃς -όωσι -ῶμεν -ῶις -ῶσι</p>	<p>ὀηλ -όειν -οῖν</p>	<p>ὀηλ -όων -ῶν</p>

αι to η and η.

Lesson on contract verbs.

ΑΩ.

Τι μὲν τὸν πατέρα μου.

Ἡμεῖς ἀγαπῶμεν αὐτὸν, ὅτι αὐτὸς πρῶτος ἡγάπησεν ἡμᾶς.

Αἱ Λήμνισαι τὴν Αφροδίτην οὐκ ἐλίμων.

Τίμα τὸν πατέρα καὶ τὴν μητέρα σου.

Ἀγαπάτε τοὺς ἐχθροὺς ὑμῶν.

Μὴ ἀγαπῶμεν λόγῳ μὴδὲ γλώσσῃ, ἀλλ' ἔργῳ καὶ ἀλήθειᾳ.

ΕΩ.

Ὁ πατὴρ φιλεῖ τὸν υἱόν.

Ὁρφεὺς φῶν ἐκινεῖ λίθους τε καὶ δένδρα.

Οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὸ παλαιὸν ἐν ἄντροις ὤκοντο.

Νοεῖ καὶ τοῖς πράττει.

Πολλοὶ δοκοῦντες ἐαυτοὺς φιλεῖν οὐκ ἀληθῶς φίλους.

Δίκαιόν ἐστι ταῦτα ποιεῖν ἅ οἱ ἄρχοντες προέβλεπον.

ΟΩ.

Ἡγνώσκει φυσιοῖ, ἡ δὲ ἀγάπη οἰκοδομεῖ.

Ὅπου καλῶς βιοῖς παράμεινε, καὶ εὐτυχεῖς (κατὰ τὸ πᾶν).

Ὁ σίδηρος ἰσοῖ τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τοῖς ἰσχυροῖς.

Promiscuous.

Ἄγις ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔφη, τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους οὐκ ἐρωτᾷν πόσοι εἰσιν, ἀλλὰ ποῦ εἰσιν οἱ πολέμιοι.

Ὁμηρὸς μοι δοκεῖ τοὺς μὲν ἀνθρώπους, θεοὺς πεποιθεῖν αἰ, τοὺς θεοὺς δὲ ἀνθρώπους.

Μὴ ἀγαπάτε τὸν κόσμον, μὴδὲ τὰ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ· ἐάν τις ἀγαπᾷ τὸν κόσμον, οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ πατρὸς ἐν αὐτῷ.

Οὐ ζῶσιν ἀληθῶς, οἱ ἀνὴροί εἰσιν.

Ἡ ὀργὴ πολλοὺς ἀναγκάζει δρᾶν κακά.

Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς τοὺς Μεγαρέας ἐπολέμῃσαν καὶ ἐνίκων διὰ Σόλωνα.

Ἔσθι μέγας ἐν οὐρανῷ Ζεὺς, ὃς ἐφορᾷ πάντα.

Τιμᾶτω ἕκαστος τὸ καλὸν καὶ τὸ ἀληθές, καὶ μισεῖτω τὸ αἰσχρὸν καὶ τὸ ψευδές· ταῦτα γὰρ ἀρετῆς σημεῖα καὶ κακίας.

Ὁ τύραννος νομίζει τοὺς πολλὰς ὑπερεῖν ἑαυτῷ.

Ὁ πατήρ ἐκέλευσε με ταῦτα ποιεῖν.

Ὁ κολακεύων τοὺς φίλους ἀδικεῖ καὶ βλάπτει αὐτούς.

Ὁ Σωκράτης διδάσκων πλείους ὠφέλησε τοὺς φίλους.

Ὁ δὲ Κύρος συνεκάλεσε πάντας ἄρχοντας τῶν συμμάχων.

Σαρδανάπαλος, ἑσχαλὸς Ἀσσυραίων βασιλεὺς, ὑπερῆρεν ἅπαντας τοὺς πρὸ αὐτοῦ τρυφῇ καὶ βαθυμία.

Οἱ τριακοντα τύραννοι τῶν Ἀθηναίων πλείους ἀπεκλόνασιν ἐν ὀκτῶ μηνσίν, ἢ πάντες Πελοποννήσιοι ἐν δέκα ἔτεσιν.

Ἀλκιβιάδης τὰ πλοῖα πάντα συνήθροισε παρ' ἑαυτόν, ὥπως μηδεὶς ἐξαγγείλῃ τοῖς πολεμίοις τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν.

Σοφοκλῆς μετὰ τὴν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίαν, περὶ τρώπαιον γυμνὸς ἐχόρευσε μετὰ λύρας.

Κάδμος ἀποκτείνει δράκοντα καὶ τοὺς ὀδόντας αὐτοῦ σπείρει· τούτων δὲ σπαρένων, ἀνέειλαν ἐκ γῆς ἄνδρες ἔνοπλοι.

Οἱ νέμοι δὲ οἱ πολλοὶ δοκοῦσί μοι δύο ταῦτα μάλιστα διδάσκειν, ἄρχειν τε καὶ ἄρχεσθαι.

(1) ὠφελέω. (2) 1 a. act. from ὑπεραίρω. (3) συναθροίζω. ἐξαγγέλλω. (5) part. 2 a. pass. from σπείρω.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Opt—
		FIRST	CONJU-
Pres.	S. τιμ-άομαι -άῃ -άῃται	τιμ-άου -αέσθω	τιμ-αοίμην
	-ῶμαι -ῶ -ᾶται	-ῶ -άσθω	-ώμην
	D. -αίμεσθον-άεσθον-άεσθον	-άεσθον-αέσθων	-αοίμεσθον
	-ώμεσθον-ᾷσθον-ᾷσθον	-ᾷσθον -άσθων	-ώμεσθον
P.	-αοίμεθα-άεσθε-άονται	-ᾷσθε-αέσθωσαν	-αοίμεθα
	-ώμεθα-ᾷσθε -ῶνται	-ᾷσθε -άσθωσαν	-ώμεθα
<hr/>			
Imp.	S. εἴμ-αοίμην -άου -άεῖο	D. εἴμ-αοίμεσθον	-άεσθον
	-ώμην -ῶ -ᾶτο	-ώμεσθον	-ᾷσθον
<hr/>			
		SECOND	CONJU-
Pres.	S. φιλ-έομαι -έῃ -έῃται	φιλ-έου -εέσθω	φιλ-εοίμην
	-ῶμαι -ῶ -εῖται	-οῦ -εῖσθω	-οίμην
	D. -εοίμεσθον-έεσθον-έεσθον	-έεσθον-εέσθων	-εοίμεσθον
	-οῦμεσθον-εῖσθον-εῖσθον	-εῖσθον-εῖσθων	-οίμεσθον
P.	-εοίμεθα-έεσθε-έονται	-έεσθε-εέσθωσαν	-εοίμεθα
	-οῦμεθα-εῖσθε-οῦνται	-εῖσθε-εῖσθωσαν	-οίμεθα
<hr/>			
Imp.	S. εἰφιλ-εοίμην -έου -έεῖο	D. εἰφιλ-εοίμεσθον	-έεσθον
	-οῦμεσθον-οῦ -εῖτο	-οῦμεσθον	-εῖσθον
<hr/>			
		THIRD	CONJU-
Pres.	S. ὀηλ-όομαι -όῃ -όῃται	ὀηλ-όου -οέσθω	ὀηλ-οοίμην
	-οῦμαι -οῖ -οῦται	-οῦ -οῦσθω	-οοίμην
	D. -οοίμεσθον-όεσθον-όεσθον	-όεσθον-οέσθων	-οοίμεσθον
	-οῦμεσθον-οῦσθον-οῦσθον	-οῦσθον-οῦσθων	-οοίμεσθον
P.	-οοίμεθα-όεσθε-όονται	-όεσθε-οέσθωσαν	-οοίμεθα
	-οῦμεθα-οῦσθε-οῦνται	-οῦσθε-οῦσθωσαν	-οοίμεθα
<hr/>			
Imp.	S. ἐὶὀηλ-οοίμην -όου -όεῖο	D. ἐὶὀηλ-οοίμεσθον	-όεσθον
	-οῦμην -οῦ -οῦτο	-οῦμεσθον	-οῦσθον

—ative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Particip.
GATION IN αω.			
-άοιο -άοιτο	εἴμ-άωμαι-άῃ -άῃται	εἴμ-άεσθαι	εἴμ-αόμενος
-ῶο -ῶιτο	-ῶμαι -ῶ -ῶται	-ᾷσθαι	-ώμενος
-άοισθον-αοίσθην	-άωμεθον-άῃσθον-άῃσθην		
-ῶσθον -ῶσθην	-ώμεθον -ᾷσθον -ᾷσθην		
-άοισθες -άοιντο	-άώμεθα-άῃσθες -άωνται		
-ῶσθες -ῶντο	-ώμεθα -ᾷσθες -ῶνται		

-άεσθην P. εἴμ-αόμεθα -άεσθες -άοντο
 -ᾷσθην -ώμεθα -ᾷσθες -ῶντο

GATION IN εω.			
-έοιο -έοιτο	φιλ-έωμαι-έῃ -έῃται	φιλ-έεσθαι	φιλ-εόμενος
-ῶο -ῶιτο	-ῶμαι -ῶ -ῶται	-ᾷσθαι	-ούμενος
-έοισθον-εοίσθην	-έώμεθον-έῃσθον-έῃσθην		
-ῶσθον -ῶσθην	-ώμεθον -ᾷσθον -ᾷσθην		
-έοισθες -έοιντο	-εώμεθα-έῃσθες-έωνται		
-ῶσθες -ῶντο	-ώμεθα -ᾷσθες -ῶνται		

-έεσθην P. εἴφιλ-εόμεθα -έεσθες -έοντο
 -ᾷσθην -ούμεθα -ᾷσθες -ῶντο

GATION IN οω.			
-όοιο -όοιτο	ὀηλ-όωμαι-όῃ -όῃται	ὀηλ-όεσθαι	ὀηλ-οόμενος
-ῶο -ῶιτο	-ῶμαι -ῶ -ῶται	-οῦσθαι	-ούμενος
-όοισθον-οοίσθην	-οώμεθον-όῃσθον-όῃσθην		
-ῶσθον -οῖσθην	-ώμεθον -ῶσθον-ῶσθον		
-όοισθες -οοιντο	-οώμεθα-όῃσθες-όωνται		
-ῶσθες -οῖντο	-ώμεθα -ῶσθες-ῶνται		

-οέσθην P. εἴὀηλ-οόμεθα -όεσθες-οόντο
 -οῦσθην -ούμεθα -οῦσθες-οῦντο

Lesson on contract verbs.

ΑΩ.

Οὐδὲν τοῦτων κελύω ὑμᾶς πείσιν ἵνα ἀνίσθῃς, ἀλλ' ἵνα
ἐκ τοῦτων ἀγαθόν τι λαμβάνῃς.

ΕΩ.

Οὐ πάντα ἀνθρώπων τελεῖται κατὰ γνώμην.
Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ μισοῦνται ὑπὸ τῶν κακῶν.
Οὐκ ἀμειβόμενοι ὑπὸ Θεοῦ τὰ ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν πράγματα.
Καὶ ἔσθῃς μισούμενοι ὑπὸ πάντων διὰ τὸ ὄνομά μου.
Κόλαζε τὰ πάθη, ἵνα μὴ ὑπ' αὐτῶν τιμωρῇ.
Οἱ μὴ κολάζοντες τοὺς κακοὺς βούλονται ἀδικεῖσθαι
τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς.

ΟΩ.

Ἡ γὰρ δύναμίς μου ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ τελειοῦται.
Οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος θανάτῳ ζημιούται.
Οἶδα ὅτι Ἰησοῦν τὸν ἐσταυρωμένον ζητεῖτε.

Middle voice.

Καλῶς ἐστί τὸ ἐπικαλεῖσθαι τὸν Θεὸν ἐν ἀρχῇ τοῦ
δείπνου.
Ὅταν λυπώμεθα, μηδέποτε ἄλλον αἰτιώμεθα, ἀλλ'
ἑαυτοὺς.
Φίλους κτλ., μὴ πάντας τοὺς βουλομένους, ἀλλ' ὅσους
τιμῆς ἀξίους ὄντας.
Μὴ λύπῃ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀποδηήσκουσιν, ἀναγκαῖον γὰρ ἐσθὶν
λύπῃ ἐπὶ τοῖς αἰσχυρῶς τελευτῶσι.
Τὸν μὲν Θεὸν φοβούμεθα, τοὺς δὲ φίλους αἰσχύνομεν, τοῖς δὲ νόμοις
πειθόμεθα.

(1) Imp. κτλόμεναι.

Promiscuous.

Οἱ Δόκιμοι νόμοις οὐκ ἐχρῶντο, ἀλλὰ ἔθετο, καὶ ὑπὸ γυναικῶν
ἐκπαλινοῦντο ἐκ παλαιῶ.

Τοὺς ἀλκίμους, καὶ τοὺς σοφοὺς, καὶ τοὺς δικαίους φοβεύονταί
οἱ τύραννοι.

Ὁ Κύριος εἶπε καὶς ὧν ὅτε ἐπαυδέετο σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις παισὶ,
πάντων κράτιστος ἐνομίζετο.

αἰογένης λύχον μεθ' ἡμέραν ἄψας,¹ ἄνθρωπον, φησί, ζήτω.

Μίλων ὁ ἐκ Κρότωνος ἀθλητῆς, ταῦρον ἀράμενος² ἔφερε
διὰ τοῦ σταδίου μέσου.

Περσάνδρος, ἐρωτηθεὶς³ τί ἐσὶν ἐλευθερία, εἶπεν, ἀγαθὴ
συνείδησις.

Ἐπεστ⁴ τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον ἐπὶ πάντας τοὺς ἀκούοντας τὸν
λόγον.

Πᾶν δένδρον μὴ ποιοῦν καρπὸν καλὸν ἐκκόπτεται, καὶ εἰς πῦρ
βάλλεται.

Ὁ ἄριστος ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησι βῆλιος ἐγένετο Δημοσθένης.

Βραδέως μὲν φίλος γίνου,⁵ γενόμενος⁶ δὲ περὶ διαμένειν.

Σωκράτης, ἰδὼν μισράκιον πλούσιον καὶ ἀπαιδεύον, — ἰδοὺ, ἔφη,
χρυσοῦν ἀνδράποδον.

Ἐπαμεινώνδας εἰσαγε τὸν ἐν πολέμῳ θάνατον εἶναι κάλλιστον.

Ἀγησίλαος ἐρωτώμενος πῶς μεγάλην δόξαν ἐποίησας, θανάτου
καταφρονήσας, ἔφη.

Λεωνίδας, τοῦ Ξέρξου γράφαντος, πέμψον τὰ ὄπλα, — ἀνίγρα-
ψον, μολών⁷ λάβε.

(1) part 1. a from ἄπλω. (2) part 1. a. m. from αἴρω.
(3) p. 1. a. pass. from ἐρωτάω. (4) πείλω. (5) γίνομαι.
(6) μόλω.

Παυσανίας, τοῦ ἱατροῦ εἰκόνιος αὐτῷ, γέγωνας, — δότι, εἵπεν, οὐκ ἐχρησάμην¹ σοὶ ἱατρῷ.

Περικλῆς, μέλλων ἀποθνήσκειν, ἑαυτὸν ἐμακάριζεν ὅτι μηδεὶς Ἀθηναίων μέλαν ἱμάτιον δι' αὐτὸν ἐνεδύσατο.²

Ἡ Μήδεια τοὺς παῖδας ἀπέκλεινε, καὶ λαβοῦσα ἄρμα πτηνῶν ὄρακόντων, ἐπὶ τοῦτου φεύγουσα ἦλθεν εἰς Ἀθήνας.

Οἱ βασιλεῖς τῶν Αἰγυπτίων τὰς πυραμίδας ὠκοδόμησαν, νομίζοντες διὰ τοῦτων τῶν ἔργων ἀθάνατον ἑαυτοῖς καταλσεῖν τὴν μνήμην.

Ὡ νῆσι, ἀλλὰ μάχεσθε³ παρ' ἀλλήλοισι μένοντες, Μηδὲ φυγῆς αἰσχρᾶς ἄρχεῖτε, μηδὲ φόβου.

Σωκράτης εἶπεν, οἱ ἄλλοι ἄνθρωποι ζῶσιν⁴ ἵνα ἐσθίωσιν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐσθίῃ ἵνα ζῷ.

Lesson from Hierocles.

Σχολαστικὸς ἱατρῷ συναντήσας, ὑπὸ τοίχου ἐκρύβη.⁵ Τινὸς δὲ πυθομένου τὴν αἰτίαν, ἔφη· Καὶρὸν ἔχω⁶ μὴ ἀσθενήσας, καὶ αἰσχύνομαι εἰς ὄψιν ἔλθεῖν τοῦ ἱατροῦ.

Σχολαστικὸς ἀπορῶν, τὰ βιβλία αὐτοῦ ἐπίπρασχε· καὶ, γράφων πρὸς τὸν πατέρα, ἔλεγε· Σύγχαιρε ἡμῖν, πάτερ· ἥδη γὰρ ἡμᾶς τὰ βιβλία τρέφει.

Σχολαστικῷ φίλος ἔγραψεν ἐν Ἑλλάδι ὄντι, βιβλία αὐτῷ ἀγοράσαι· τοῦ δὲ ἀμελήσαντος, ὥς, μετὰ χρόνον, τῷ φίλῳ συνώφθη, εἶπε· Τὴν ἐπιστολὴν, ἣν περὶ βιβλίων ἀπέστειλās μοι, οὐκ ἐκομισάμην.

(1) χρᾶσθαι. (2) ἐνδύνω. (3) μάχεσθαι. (4) ζῶω. (5) κρύπ-
τω. (6) Literally *I have*, i. e. have passed a great while,
not being sick.

Σχολαστικὸς θέλων τὸν ἱππον αὐτοῦ διδάξαι μὴ τρώγειν πολλά, οὐ παρεβαλεν αὐτῷ τροφάς. Αποθανόντος¹¹ δὲ τοῦ ἱππου ἐψάμω, ἔλεγε· Μέγα ἐζημώθη· ὅτι γὰρ ἔμαθες¹ μὴ τρώγειν, τοῖς ἀπέθανες.¹¹

Σχολαστικὸς οἰκίαν πωλῶν,² λίθον ἀπ' αὐτῆς εἰς δεῖγμα περιέφερε.

Σχολαστικὸς ἀμναΐαν ἔχων, ἐσφράγισεν αὐτήν. Τοῦ δὲ δοῦλου κάλιθεν τρήσαντος,³ καὶ τὸν οἶνον αἵροντος, ἐθαύμαζεν ὅτι, ἐὼν σημάνηρον σώων⁴ ὄντων,⁵ ὁ οἶνος ἐλαττοῦτο.⁶ Ἐπεὶ εἶπεν· Ὅρα, μὴ κάλιθην ἀφηρήθη. Ὁ δὲ, ἀμαυέστιάς, εἶπεν, οὐ τὸ κάτωθεν λείπει ἀλλὰ τὸ ἄνωθεν μέρος.

Σχολαστικὸς ἰδὼν στρουθία ἐπὶ δένδρου, λάθρα ὑπεισέλθων ὑφαπλώσας⁷ τὸν κύλπον, καὶ ἔσσειε τὸ δένδρον, ὥς ὑποδεξιόμενος τὰ στρουθία.

Σχολαστικὸς μαθὼν¹ ὅτι ὁ κόραξ ὑπὲρ τὰ διακίσσια ἔτη ζῇ, ἀγοράσας κόρακα εἰς ἀπόπειραν ἔφερε.

Σχολαστικὸς, ναυαγεῖν μέλλων, πινακίδας ἤλσι,⁸ ἵνα διαδήκας γράφῃ· τοὺς δὲ οἰκείας ὁρῶν ἀलगούντας διὰ τοῦ κινδύνου, ἔφη, μὴ λυπεῖσθε,⁹ ἐλευθερῶ γὰρ ὑμᾶς.

Σχολαστικὸς, ποταμὸν βουλόμενος περάσαι, ἀνῆλθεν εἰς τὸ πλοῖον ἐφιππος· πυθομένου¹⁰ δὲ τινος τὴν αἰτίαν, ἔφη, σπουδάξιν.

Σχολαστικοῦ παιδίον ἀπέθανεν.¹¹ ἰδὼν¹² δὲ πλῆθος λαοῦ συνελθεῖν, ἔλεγεν, αἰσχύνομαι εἰς τοσοῦτον ὄχλον μικρὸν παιδίον προφέρειν.

(1) μανθανω. (2) πωλείω. (3) εἰργάω. (4) σώω. (5) ὄν—εἰμί. (6) ἐλαττοῖω. (7) ὑφαπλώω. (8) αἰτέω. (9) λυπέω. (10) πυνθάνομαι. (11) ἀποθνήσκω. (12) εἶδω.

ACTÆON.

Φασίν, 'Ακταίωνα ὑπὸ τῶν ἰδίων κυνῶν κατὰβρωσθῆναι.¹ Τοῦτο δὲ ἐστὶ ψευδές· Κύων γὰρ τὸν δεσπότην καὶ μάστιγα φιλεῖ. Τὸ δὲ ἀληθές οὕτως ἔχει.* 'Ακταίων ἄνθρωπος ἦν τὸ γένος 'Αρκάδιος, φιλοκύνητος. Οὕτως ἔτρεφε κύνας πολλὰς καὶ ἐδέχευεν ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσι.² Τῶν δὲ αὐτοῦ παραγμάτων ἡμέλει.³ "Οἷε δὲ οὐκ εἶναι εἶχεν οὐδὲν, ἔλεγον οἱ ἄνθρωποι, 'Ακταίων ὑπὸ τῶν ἰδίων κυνῶν κατὰβρωσθῆναι.¹

LYNCEUS.

Λυγκία λέγουσιν, ὡς τὰ ὑπὸ γῆν ἑώρα.¹ Τοῦτο δὲ ψεῦδος. Τὸ δὲ ἀληθές ἔχει ὧδε.* Λυγκεὺς πρῶτος ἤρξατο² μεταλλεύειν χαλκόν, καὶ ἄργυρον, καὶ τὰ λοιπά. 'Εν δὲ τῇ μεταλλεύσει, λύχνους καταφέρων ὑπὸ τὴν γῆν, τοὺς μὲν κατέλιπεν ἐπὶ τοῦ τόπου. Αὐτὸς δὲ ἀνέφερε τὸν χαλκὸν καὶ τὸν σίδηρον. "Ελεγον οὖν οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ὅτι Λυγκεὺς καὶ τὰ ὑπὸ γῆν ὄρεα,¹ καὶ καταδύων, ἀργύριον ἀναφέρει.

CENEUS.

Καινία φασίν,¹ ὅτι ἄλκιρος ἦν. "Ος δ' ὑπολαμβάνει ἄλκιρον ἀπὸ σιδήρου ἄνθρωπον, εὐήθης ἐστίν. 'Η δὲ ἀλήθεια ἔχει οὕτως.* Καινεὺς ἦν ἀνὴρ Θετταλὸς τῷ γένει, ἀγαθὸς τὰ πολεμικά, καὶ ἐπιστήμων τοῦ μάχεσθαι. Γενόμενος² δὲ ἐν πολλαῖς μάχαις, οὐδέποτε ἐτρώθη,³ οὔτε ὅτε Λακίδιας συμμαχῶν πρὸς τῶν Κενταύρων

* Is thus.

(1) κατὰβρωσθῶ. (2) ὄρεα. (3) ἀμελέω.

(1) ὄρεα. (2) ἀρχομαι.

(1) φημί. (2) γίνομαι. (3) ἐτρώσθῶ.

ἀπέθανεν,⁴ ἀλλὰ συλλαβόντες⁵ αὐτὸν μόνον κατέχουσιν,⁶ καὶ οὕτως ἐπελεύθησεν. Ἔλεγον οὖν οἱ Λαπίδαι, ἀνελόμενοι⁷ τὸν νεκρὸν αὐτοῦ, καὶ εὐρόντες μὴ τεθρωμένον⁸ τὸ σῶμα, Καυεὺς τὸν τε ἄλλον βίον ἄλρωτος ἦν, καὶ ἀπέθανεν⁴ ἄλρωτος.

EUROPA.

Φασίν, Εὐρώπην τὴν (θυγατέρα) Φοίνικος ἐπὶ ταύρου ὀχουμένην¹ διὰ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐκ Τύρου εἰς Κρήτην ἀφικέσθαι.² Ἐμοὶ δὲ δοκεῖ οὕτε ταῦρον, οὐδ' ἵππον τοσοῦτον πέλαγος διανῦσαι δύνασθαι.³ οὕτε κόρην ἐπὶ ταῦρον ἄγριον ἀναεῖναι.⁴ Ὁ τε Ζεὺς, εἰ ἐβούλετο Εὐρώπην εἰς Κρήτην ἐλθεῖν,⁵ εὖρεν⁶ ἂν αὐτῇ ἐλέραν πορείαν καλλίονα. Τὸ δὲ ἀληθές ἔχει ὥδε. Ἀνὴρ Κυνώσιος, ὀνόματι Ταῦρος, ἐπολέμει τὴν Τυρίαν χώραν. Τελειυταῖον δὲ ἐκ Τύρου ἤρπασεν⁷ ἄλλας τε κόρας, ἀλλὰ δὴ καὶ τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως θυγατέρα, Εὐρώπην. Ἔλεγον οὖν οἱ ἄνθρωποι, Εὐρώπην τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως Ταῦρος ἔχων ὥχθε.¹⁰ τοῦτο δὲ γενομένου,⁸ προσαναπλάσθη⁹ ὁ μῦθος.

GERYON.

Γηρυόνην φασίν, ὅτι τρικέφαλος ἐγένετο. Ἀδύνατον δὲ σῶμα τρεῖς κεφαλὰς ἔχειν· ἦν δὲ τοιόνδε τοῦτο. Πόλις ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ Εὐξείνῳ πόντῳ, Τρικαρηνία καλουμένη.¹ Ἦν δὲ Γηρυόνης ἐν τοῖς τότε ἀνθρώποις ὀνομαστός, πλούτῳ τε καὶ ἄλλοις διαφέρων.

(4) ἀποθνήσκω. (5) συλλαμβανω. (6) κατεχοννύω. (7) ἀναιρέω. (8) ἐπιδρώσκω.

(1) ὀχέω,—ὀχέομαι. (2) ἀφικνέομαι. (3) δύναμαι. (4) ἀναβαίνω. (5) ἐρχομαι. (6) εὐρίσκω. (7) ἄρπάζω. (8) γίνομαι. (9) προσαναπλάσσω. (10) οἶχομαι.

(1) καλέω.

Εἶχε³ δὲ καὶ βοῶν ἀγέλην θαυμασίην ἐφ' ἣν ἐλθὼν⁴ Ἡρακλῆς, ἀνιπιοῦμενον Γηρυόνην ἐκλείπεν.⁵ Οἱ δὲ θεῶμενοι⁶ περιελαυνόμενας⁷ εἰς βοῦς ἐθαύμαζον. Πρὸς τοὺς συνθανομένους⁸ οὖν ἐλαγόν τινες, Ἡρακλῆς ταύλας περιήλασεν,⁹ οὐσας² Γηρυόνου, τοῦ Τρικαρήνου· τινὲς δὲ ἐκ τοῦ λεγομένου, ὑπέλαβον² αὐτὸν τρεῖς ἔχειν κεφαλὰς.

Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ μέγας ἦγε τὴν σιραλίαν παρὰ ποταμόν. Ὀρῶν δὲ τοὺς σιραλιώλιας διψώνλιας καὶ ἀφορῶνλιας εἰς τὸ ξυῦμα τοῦ ποταμοῦ, τὸν κήρυκα ἐκέλευεν εἰπεῖν· Ἀπεχόμεθα τοῦ ποταμοῦ, θανατῶδεις ἔχει τὸ ὕδωρ. Οἱ μὲν φοβηθέντες ἀπείχοντο καὶ τὴν ὁδὸν ἐλάχυνον. Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ διανύσας καὶ σιραλοπεδεύσας, αὐτὸς μετὰ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ φανερώς ἔπειν. Γελάσαντες οἱ σιραλιώλιας καὶ τὴν αἰλίαν τῆς ἀπάτης νοήσαντες, ἀδεῶς ὑδρεύσαντο ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ πάντες.

Ἡθέλησε Ξέρξης ιδέσθαι πάντα τὸν σιραλίον. Ὡς δὲ ἐώρα πάντα τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ὑπὸ τῶν νεῶν κεκρυμμένον, καὶ τὰ πεδία πλέα ἀνθρώπων, ἐνταῦθα ὁ Ξέρξης αὐτὸν ἐμακάρισε· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο, ἐδάκρυσε· ὡς βραχὺς, εἶπεν, ὁ πᾶς ἀνθρώπινος βίος ἐστίν, εἰ τοῦτων, ὄντων τοσοῦτων, οὐδεὶς εἰς ἐκατοστὸν εἶος περιεσίου.

(2) ἔχω. (3) ἐρχομαι. (4) κτείνω. (5) θάβομαι. (6) συν-
θάνομαι. (7) περιελαύνω. (8) ὦν—εἰμί. (9) υπολαμβάνω.

FIRST CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN μ.
ACTIVE VOICE.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.
Pres.	S. ἴσῃ-ἡμῃ-ἡς-ῆσι D. -αἶον-αἶον P. -αἶμεν-αἶτε-αἶσι	ἴσῃ-αἶ-αἶτω -αἶον-αἶων -αἶτε-αἶωσαν	ἴσῃ-αἶον-αἶης-αἶη -αἶητον-αἶήτην -αἶημεν-αἶήτε-αἶησαν(αἶεν)	ἴσῃ-ᾧ-ῆς-ῆ -ῆτον-ῆτον -ᾧμεν-ῆτε-ᾧσι	ἴσῃ-αἶναι ἴσῃ-αἶς
Imperf.	S. ἴσῃ-ἡν-ῆς-ῆ D. -ῆτον-ῆτην P. -ῆμεν-ῆτε-ῆσαν(αν)	-αἶον-αἶτην -αἶον-αἶων -ῆτε-ῆωσαν	-αἶημεν-αἶήτε-αἶησαν(αἶεν)	-ᾧμεν-ῆτε-ᾧσι	-αἶναι

PASSIVE VOICE.

Pres.	S. ἴσῃ-αἶμαι-αἶται-αἶται D. -αἶμεθον-αἶσθον-αἶσθον P. -αἶμεθα-αἶσθε-ανῆται	ἴσῃ-αἶσο(ω)-αἶσθω -αἶσθον-αἶσθων -αἶσθε-αἶσθωσαν	ἴσῃ-αἶμην-αἶο-αἶτο -αἶμεθον-αἶσθον-αἶσθην -αἶμεθα-αἶσθε-ανῆτο	ἴσῃ-ᾧμαι-ῆ-ῆται -ᾧμεθον-ῆσθον-ῆσθον -ᾧμεθα-ῆσθε-ᾧνται	ἴσῃ-αἶσθαι ἴσῃ-αἶμενος
Imperf.	S. ἴσῃ-αἶμην-αἶσο-αἶτο D. -αἶμεθον-αἶσθον-αἶσθην P. -αἶμεθα-αἶσθε-ανῆτο	-αἶσθον-αἶσθων-αἶσθην -αἶσθε-αἶσθωσαν	-αἶμην-αἶο-αἶτο -αἶμεθον-αἶσθον-αἶσθην -αἶμεθα-αἶσθε-ανῆτο	-ᾧμαι-ῆ-ῆται -ᾧμεθον-ῆσθον-ῆσθον -ᾧμεθα-ῆσθε-ᾧνται	-αἶσθαι -αἶμενος

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect, like the Passive.

2d Aor.	S. ἔσῃ-αἶμην-αἶσο-αἶτο D. -αἶμεθον-αἶσθον-αἶσθην P. -αἶμεθα-αἶσθε-ανῆτο	ἔσῃ-αἶσο(ω)-αἶσθω -αἶσθον-αἶσθων -αἶσθε-αἶσθωσαν	ἔσῃ-αἶμην-αἶο-αἶτο -αἶμεθον-αἶσθον-αἶσθην -αἶμεθα-αἶσθε-ανῆτο	ἔσῃ-ᾧμαι-ῆ-ῆται -ᾧμεθον-ῆσθον-ῆσθον -ᾧμεθα-ῆσθε-ᾧνται	ἔσῃ-αἶσθαι ἔσῃ-αἶμενος
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SECOND CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN μ.
ACTIVE VOICE.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Subjunctive.	Inf. Part.
Pres.	S. τὸ-ημι -ης -ησι D. -έλον -έλον P. -έμεν-έτε -έσι	τὸ-εἰ (εἶ) -έτω -έτων -έτωσαν	τὸ-εἴην-εἴης -εἴη -εἴην -εἴη -εἴμεν-εἴητε -εἴησαν	τὸ-ῶ -ῶς -ῶ -ῶλον -ῶλον -ῶμεν-ῶτε-ῶσι	τὸ-έσαι τὸ-έειν
Imp.	S. ἔλθ-ην-ης-η D. -έλον-έλον P. -έμεν-έτε-έσαν	-έλθ-έην P. -έμεν-έτε-έσαν			
2d Ao.	S. ἔλθ-ην -ης -η D. -έλον-έην P. -έμεν-έτε-έσαν	θές (θέρ) -θέτω -θέτων -θέτωσαν	θέην, -θείης -θίη -θείην-θείη -θείμεν-θείητε-θείησαν	θῶ, θῶς, θῶ θῶσον, θῶσον θῶμεν, θῶτε, θῶσι	θείναι θείς

PASSIVE VOICE.

Pres.	S. τὸ-έμαι-έσται-έται D. -έμεθον-έσθον-έσθον P. -έμεθα-έσθε-ένται	τὸ-έσθ (σθ) -έσθω -έσθων -έσθωτε	τὸ-έμην -έτο -έτι -έμεθον-έσθον-έσθον -έμεθα-έσθε -έντω	τὸ-ῶμαι -ῶ -ῶται -ῶμεθον-ῶσθον-ῶσθον -ῶμεθα-ῶσθε -έντω	τὸ-έσθαι τὸ-έμενθες
Imp.	S. ἔστω-έμην-έστο-έτω D. -έμεθον-έσθον-έσθον P. -έμεθα-έσθε-έντω	-έσθω P. -έμεθον-έσθον-έσθον -έσθω P. -έμεθα-έσθε-έντω			

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect like the Passive.

2d Ao.	S. ἔλθ-έμην-έστο-έστο D. -έμεθον-έσθον-έσθον P. -έμεθα-έσθε -έντω	θέςθω (θού) θέςθω -θέςθων -θέςθωτε	θέμην θέςθω θέςθω -θέμεθον, θέςθον, θέςθον -θέμεθα, θέςθε θέςθω	θέμαι, θή, θήται θέμεθον, θήσθον, θήσθον θέμεθα, θήσθε, θένται	θείσθαι θείσθαι
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THIRD CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN μι. ACTIVE VOICE.

	Indicative.		Imperative.	Optative.	Subjunctive.	Inf. Part.
Pres.	S.	ῥιῖδ-ῡμῑ -ῡς -ῡσι	ῥιῖδ-ῡῑ -ῡῖω	ῥιῖδ-ῡῖην -ῡῖῃς -ῡῖῃ	ῥιῖδ-ῡῖ -ῡῖς -ῡῖ	ῥιῖδ-ῡῖαι
	D.	-ῡῖον-ῡῖον	-ῡῖον-ῡῖῶν	-ῡῖῃον-ῡῖῃῃν	-ῡῖῃον-ῡῖῃ	
	P.	-ῡῖεν-ῡῖς -ῡῖσι	-ῡῖε -ῡῖῶσαν	-ῡῖμεν-ῡῖῃς-ῡῖῃσαν (ῡῖεν)	-ῡῖμεν-ῡῖῃς -ῡῖσι	ῥιῖδῡῖς
Imp.	S.	ῥιῖδ-ῡν-ῡς-ῡ	-ῡῖον-ῡῖῃν P.	-ῡῖμεν-ῡῖς-ῡσαν		
2d Ao.	S.	ῥιῖδ-ῡν -ῡς -ῡ	ῥιῖς, (ῥιῖῑ) ῥιῖῖω	ῥιῖῖην, ῥιῖῖῃς, ῥιῖῖῃ	ῥιῖῖ, ῥιῖῖς, ῥιῖῖ	ῥιῖῡῖαι
	D.	-ῡῖον-ῡῖῃν	ῥιῖῖον, ῥιῖῖῶν	ῥιῖῖῃον, ῥιῖῖῃῃν	ῥιῖῖῃον, ῥιῖῖῃ	
	P.	-ῡῖεν-ῡῖς -ῡῖσι	ῥιῖῖῃσαν ῥιῖῖῃσαν (ῥιῖῖῃσαν)	ῥιῖῖμεν, ῥιῖῖῃς, ῥιῖῖῃσαν	ῥιῖῖμεν, ῥιῖῖῃς, ῥιῖῖῃ	ῥιῖῡῖς
PASSIVE VOICE.						
Pres.	S.	ῥιῖδ-ῡμαι-ῡται-ῡται	ῥιῖδ-ῡσο(ῡν)-ῡσθῡ	ῥιῖδ-ῡῖμεν -ῡῖ -ῡῖῃ	ῥιῖδ-ῡῖμαι-ῡῖ -ῡῖῃ	ῥιῖδῡσθῡ
	D.	-ῡμεθον-ῡσθον-ῡσθον	-ῡσθον -ῡσθῡν	-ῡῖμεθον -ῡῖσθον-ῡῖσθῡν	-ῡῖμεθον-ῡῖσθον-ῡῖσθῡν	
	P.	-ῡμεθα -ῡσθε -ῡται	-ῡσθε -ῡσθῡσαν	-ῡῖμεθα -ῡῖσθε -ῡῖῃ	-ῡῖμεθα-ῡῖσθε -ῡῖῃ	ῥιῖδῡμενος
Imp.	S.	ῥιῖδ-ῡμαι-ῡται-ῡται	D. -ῡμεθον-ῡσθῡν-ῡσθῡν	P. -ῡῖμεθα-ῡῖσθε-ῡῖῃ		
MIDDLE VOICE.						
Present and Imperfect like the Passive.						
2d Ao.	S.	ῥιῖδ-ῡμαι-ῡσο -ῡῖ	ῥιῖσθ(ῡν) ῥιῖσθῡ	ῥιῖῖμαι, ῥιῖῖ, ῥιῖῖῃ	ῥιῖῖμαι, ῥιῖῖ, ῥιῖῖῃ	ῥιῖσθῡ
	D.	-ῡμεθον-ῡσθον-ῡσθῡν	ῥιῖσθῡν, ῥιῖσθῡν	ῥιῖῖμεθον, ῥιῖῖσθῡν, ῥιῖῖσθῡν	ῥιῖῖμεθον, ῥιῖῖσθῡν, ῥιῖῖσθῡν	
	P.	-ῡμεθα-ῡσθε -ῡῖ	ῥιῖσθῡ, ῥιῖσθῡσαν	ῥιῖῖμεθα, ῥιῖῖσθε, ῥιῖῖῃ	ῥιῖῖμεθα, ῥιῖῖσθε, ῥιῖῖῃ	ῥιῖσθῡ

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Infin. Part.
Pr.	S. ζεύγν-υμαι -υς -υσι D. -υιον-υιον P. -υμεν-υτε-ὑσιν	ζεύγν-υθι-ύτω -υθιν-ύστω υτε-ύτωσαν	ζευγνύναι ζευγνύς
Im.	S. ἐξεύγν-υν-υς-υ D. ἐξεύγν-υιον-ύιην P. ἐξεύγν-υμεν-υτε-υσαν		

PASSIVE VOICE.

Pr.	S. ζεύγν-υμαι-υσαι-ύται D. -ύμεθον -υσθον-υσθον P. -ύμεθα -υσθε -υνται	ζεύγν-υσο -ύσθω -υσθον-ύσθων -υσθε -ύσθωσαν	ζεύγνυσθαι ζευγνύμενος -υντο
Im.	S. ἐξεύγν-ύμην-υσο-υτο D. ύμεθον-υσθον-ύσθην P. ύμεθα-υσθε		

LESSON ON VERBS IN μι.

First Conjugation.

Τρεῖς κρηῆρας ἰστέασι οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐν τῷ δεῖπνῳ.

Ὁ Τάνταλος ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ αὔριος ἔστειλεν.

Ἰστικοὶ παρ' ἄρμασι ἔστειλαν. Ἐκέλευσε στῆναι τὸ ἄρμα.

Σύνηδες ἦν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις τοὺς τε βασιλεῖς καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἀρχὰς κατὰ στέαναι ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ τοῦ Ἀρεως.

Ἀριστῶντι Διογῆνι ἐν ἀγορᾷ οἱ περιεστῶτες συνεχῶς ἔλεγον· κύον, κύον· ὁ δὲ, ὕμεις, εἶπεν, ἐστὲ κύνες, οἱ μὲ ἀριστῶντα περιεστήκατε.

Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καθίστασι ἐφόρους, οἱ μέγιστον δύναμιν· οὐδενὶ γὰρ ὑπανίστανται πλὴν βασιλεῖ καὶ ἐφόρῳ.

(1) ἀριστάω. (2) δυναμαι.

Τὰς μεταβολὰς τῆς τύχης γενναίως ἐπίστασο φέρειν.

Ὅτι ἄνυ φιλίας συνουσία (ἐστί) οὐδεμία, πάντες ἐπίσταμεθα.¹

Θησαυρὸς μέγας ἐστὶν ἀγαθὸς φίλος τῷ καὶ τηρῆσαι τοῦτον ἐπίσταμένω.¹

Κακολογίας ἀφίστασο, ἐπαίνεσι² μᾶλλον παντὸς ἀνθρώπου.

Second Conjugation.

Τοῦτον τὸν νόμον ὁ Θεὸς τέθεικεν· εἴ τι ἀγαθὸν θέλεις, παρὰ σεαυτοῦ λαβέ.³

Οἱ παλαιοὶ τοῖς ἀποθανοῦσιν⁴ ὁλοθὲν εἰς τὸ στόμα κατέθενται.

Φασὶ τοὺς Φοίνικας οὐκ ἔξ ἀρχῆς εὐρεῖν⁵ τὰ γράμματα, ἀλλὰ τοὺς τύπους μετὰ θεῖναι μόνον.

Αἴσωπος ἔλεγεν· Δύω κῆρας ἡμεῖς φέρομεν, τὴν μὲν ἔμπροσθεν τὴν δὲ ὀπισθεν· καὶ εἰς τὴν ἔμπροσθεν ἀποτίθεμεν τὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἀμαρτήματα, εἰς δὲ τὴν ὀπισθεν τὰ ἑαυτῶν· διὸ οὐδὲ καθορώμεν αὐτά.

Πολλοὶ νομοθέται θετέον νόμους, ἵνα ἐξαπαλῶνται⁶ τὸν ὄχλον.

Οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὄλην ἀνακίμπλησι τὴν πόλιν τῆς αἰσχύνης καὶ ἀπιστίας.

Ὁ Πιπλᾶκος, τὴν ἀρχὴν τῶν Μιτυληναίων δέκα ἔτη κατὰσχών καὶ εἰς τὰς ἀγῶνας⁷ τὸ πολίτευμα, κατέδειξε αὐτήν.

Παυσανίας, ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος συγγίθειο φίλιον πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα.

(1) ἐπίσταμαι. (2) ἐπαινέω. (3) λαμβάνω. (4) ἀποθνήσκω. (5) εὐρίσκω. (6) ἐξαπατάω. (7) ἄγω.

Third Conjugation.

Οὐδὲν ἄνευ πόνου Θεὸς δίδωσιν ἀνθρώποις.
 Ἦ δωρσά, ἦν ὑμεῖς εἰδοῖς αὐτοῖς ἦν μεγάλη.
 Μὴ λέγε, εἰ δώσεις· μὴ δίδωσι γὰρ ὁ λέγων.
 Κρίσει δικαίᾳ καὶ δίδου καὶ λάμβανε.
 Δὸς τὴν χειρὰ μοι. Δίδοτε καὶ δοθήσεσθαι ὑμῖν.
 Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπεισάν¹ τῆς τῶν Βυζαντίων προδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν.
 Ἄπαν δῶρον, εἰ καὶ μίκρον ἦ, μέγιστόν ἐστιν, εἰ μετ' εὐνοίας
 δίδῃς.
 Οὔτις ἐστὶν ἀνθρώπων, ᾧ Ζεὺς μὴ κακὰ πολλὰ δίδῃ.
 Θεοῦ διδόντος, οὐδὲν ἰσχύει φθόνος.
 Θεοῦ οὐ διδόντος, οὐδὲν ἰσχύει πόνος.
 Νόμος ἦν τῶν Ἀθηναίων· Τῷ Ὀλύμπια² νικήσαντι³ δραχμαὶ
 πεντακοσῖαι δίδοσθαι.
 Νόμος ἦν τῶν Ἀθηναίων· Τῷ κομίσαντι⁴ λύκον πέντε δραχμας
 δίδοσθαι.
 Ἀλέξανδρος, ὅτε εἶλε τὴν τῶν Θηβαίων πόλιν, ἀπέδοτο
 τοὺς ἐλευθέρους πάντας.

Fourth Conjugation.

Χρόνος δίκαιον ἄνδρα δείκνυσιν μόνος.
 Ἐκείνοι κατέσαντες τὸν Σωκράτην, τὸν νόμον αὐτῷ εἰκνύ-
 νην.
 Ὁ χρόνος εἰκνυσι τὰς κακίητας τῶν ἀνθρώπων.
 Ναὸς τῆς Παλλάδος ἐν Ῥώμῃ εἰκνυσται οὐ πρόσω τῆς
 ἀγορᾶς.

(1) πείθω. (2) in the Olympic games. (3) νικάω. (4) κομίζω.

Exercises in turning English into Greek.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

<i>Present.</i> Τιω, λεγω, γραφω, κρινω.	Thou honorest, he says, we write, they judge.
'Εκεινος ακουω. 'Αγαπη πας ἐλπίζω.	He hears. Love hopes all things.
<i>Imperfect.</i> 'Ακουω, ερεχω, βλεπω, δδω, νιπτω, πιστευω.	I was hearing, thou wast running, he was looking, we were singing, ye were washing, they were believing.
'Εγω φυλασσω, ἐκεινος λεγω, ὁ στρατιωτης διωκω.	We were watching, they were speaking, the soldiers were pursuing.
<i>First Future.</i> Βλεπω, διωκω, αγω, πλεκω, αρπαζω, ιστημι.	I shall see, thou shalt pursue, we shall go, ye shall weave, they shall seize, he shall place.
Συ διδασκω, ἐγω γραφω ἐπιστολη.	Ye will teach, we shall write a letter.
<i>First Aorist.</i> Θαυμαζω, λουω, δδω, πεμπω.	They wondered, he washed, we sung, ye sent.
'Εκεινος σωζω συ, ἐγω διδωμι οὗτος.	He saved you, we gave those things.
<i>Perfect.</i> Βαλλω, βλεπω, κρινω, παρσσω, διδωμι.	I have thrown, thou hast seen, he hath judged, ye have done, they have given.
Συ πεμπω, χειρ χειρ νιπτω.	Ye have sent, hand has washed hand.
<i>Pluperfect.</i> 'Αγω, γραφω, εριβω, σιελλω, διδασκω, δδω.	I had led, ye had written, he had rubbed, we had sent, ye had taught, they had sung.

Συ γραφω, ἔγω ἐνέτω.	Ye had written, we had struck.
Second Anist. Τυπτω, φεγω, λειπω, πρᾶσσω.	They struck, we fled, thou left, ye did.
Πας φεγω, εἶπω πολυς χρυσοσ.	They all fled, gold turns many men.
Ἐγω λεγω και πρᾶσσω οὐλος.	We spoke and did these things.

PRESENT.

Ὁ Αἴγυπτιος ταρξχστω ὁ νεκροσ.	The Egyptians embalm their dead.
Οὐποτε λεγω ἡδυσ, αλλα κακιζω.	Thou never speakest pleasant things, but reproachest.
Φευγω ἡ εχθρα ὁ πονερος, διωκω ἡ φιλια ὁ χρηστος.	We flee the enmity of the wicked, and pursue the friendship of the good.
Ἐαν ὁ παις σωφρονεω ¹ μανθανω επιμελως.	If boys are wise, they learn diligently.
Το θειον συ φυλαττω, ἀνηρ, εἰαν ὁ δικαιος ² πραττω. ¹	The deity guards you, O men, if ye do right.
Παραμενω εἰωσ αν ὁ ἀδελφος ἡκω. ¹	I remain until the (two) brothers come.
Φιλος, ανυτω ³ ταχεως χαλεποσ πονοσ.	O friend, mayest thou quickly dispatch the severe labors.
Τις αν πιστεω ³ ψευστησ;	Who would trust a liar?
Τιμαω ⁴ εκαστοσ ὁ καλοσ ⁵ και ὁ ἀληθησ, ⁵ και μισεω ⁴ ὁ αἰσχροσ ⁵ και το ψευδοσ.	Let each one honor the honorable and true, and hate the base and false.
Ζηλω ⁴ ὁ εἰσθλοσ ἀνηρ.	Emulate the good man.

(1) Subj: pres: (2) Neu: plu: (3) Opt: pres:
(4) Imperative. (5) Neu: sing.

Δεῖ ἀγρυπνεῖν¹ καὶ πονεῖν.¹ | It is necessary to watch and labor.

IMPERFECT.

Ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἔχων δεκά Ἀρχῶν¹ | The Athenians had ten Arch-
(-οντες). | ons.
Ὁ Κρης (-ητος) κελεύει τὰς | The Cretans commanded the
(-δος) μαθητὰς¹ ὁ νόμος. | children to learn the laws.
Ἀριστιδὴς καὶ Θεμιστοκλῆς | Aristides and Themistocles
στάσιαζον,² ἔτι ὢν² παῖς.² | contended, yet being chil-
| dren.

PERFECT.

Ἀρχετιμὸς ἐμίλια ὁ ἑπτα σο- | Architimus has written a
φορ γραφῶ. | conversation of the seven
| wise men.
Ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ ἡ ἑαυτοῦ γνώμη | The good man has submit-
ὑποτάσσῃ³ ὁ διοικῶν³ ὁ ὅλος.⁴ | ted his own judgment to
| him who rules all things.
Διογένης θαυμάζῃ⁵ ὁ ῥητωρ⁶ | Diogenes wondered that
(-ορος) μὲν σπουδάζῃ⁷ λέγῃ⁸ | orators were diligent to
ὁ δίκαιος,⁴ πράττῃ⁸ δὲ οὐδα- | say right things, but not
μῶς. | at all to do them.
Ὁ ἀνὴρ (ἀνδρός) οὗτος ἡ σο- | I have admired the wisdom
φία⁹ θαυμάζῃ. | of these men.

PLUPERFECT.

Ὁ Πόλεμων κατὰ πᾶς⁴ ζήλω | Polemon, in every thing,
ἡ Ξενοκράτης (-ου). | had emulated Zenocrates.

(1) Infin. (2) Dual. (3) Dative part: (4) Neu:
p.u: (5) Imperf: (6) Acc: plu: (7) Infin: perf:
(8) Infin: pres: (9) Accus: sing:

Ὁ Φιλαδέλφους σπουδαζώ δὲ πας ¹ πρᾶττω ἐπιμελώς.	Philadelphus had been care- ful to do all things diligent- ly.
Μενεδημος μὲν Ξενοκράτης (-ου) καταφρονέω, ² δὲ Στίλ- πων (ονος) θαυμάζω.	Menedemus despised Zeno- crates, but had admired Stilpon.
Ὁ φίλος ἡ ἐπιστολὴ ἀποστεί- λῃ προ ἡ ἀφίξις ³ (-εως) αὐ- τοῦ.	The friend had sent the let- ter before his coming.

FIRST FUTURE.

Οὐ καταισχύνω ὄπλον ὁ ἱσρος, οὐδ' ἐγκαταλείπω ὁ παραστά- της (-ου).	I will not dishonor the sa- cred arms, nor desert my comrade.
Ὁ σπουδαῖος πρᾶττω οὐδεὶς ⁴ ἀποκός.	The diligent man will do nothing out of its place.
Τίς ἐκείνος φίλω ὅς ἐαυτοῦ ἀτιμάζω;	Who will love those who shall dishonor themselves?
Ἀγαπάω ὁ Κύριος ὁ θεὸς ἐγώ.	Thou shalt love the Lord thy God.
Ὁ ἀσθενης εὐδαιμονίζω ὁ ὑγιής (εος-ους).	The sick will praise the healthy.
Τίς ἀγγελλῶ ἡ πατρίς (-ίδος) σε ἀτυχημα;	Who shall announce to his country the misfortune?

FIRST AORIST.

Οὐ πώποτε ἐγὼ ὑπομένω τοσού- τος χειμῶν (ονος).	Never did I endure such a storm.
Θεμιστοκλῆς χωρίον πώλῃω, ⁵ κέλευσεν κηρύττω, ⁶ ὅτι καὶ γει- τον (-ονος) χρηστὸς ἔχω. ⁷	Themistocles selling a farm, ordered to proclaim that it has a good neighbour.

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- (1) Acc: plu: neu: (2) Imperf: (3) Gen:
(4) Neu: sing: (5) Pres: Part: (6) Infin: pres:
(7) Pres:.

Μη δικη δικάζω, ¹ ἄριν ἀμφω ² μυθὸς ἀκουω. ¹	Thou shouldst not render judgment before thou hast heard the story of both.
Καλεστος (ἔστι) διακρινω ³ ὁ κο- λαξ (-ακος) καὶ ὁ φίλος.	It is hard to distinguish a flatterer and a friend.
Διονυσίος συλαω πας ὁ θησαυ- ρος.	Dionysius carried away all the treasures.
Δεινοκράτης Ἀλεξανδρεῖα κτι- ζω κατὰ σχῆμα χλαμυς (-ιδος) Μακεδονικος.	Dinocrates built Alexandria after the form of a Mace- donian cloak.
Πωλῶω ⁴ πας ὅσος ἔχω.	Sell all whatsoever thou hast.

SECOND AORIST.

Οὐδείς θάνατος φεύγω.	No one escaped death.
Θυμὸς λείπω ὅστιον.	The spirit left the bones.
Χρυσὸς ἔρεπω πολὺς.	Gold turned many.
Μη τις δόλος ἐγὼ κτείνω. ⁵	Let some snare kill me.
Ἐαώ ⁶ αὐτοὺς ἐκφεύγω. ⁷	Suffer them to flee.
Οὐκ ἐέλω ⁸ λείπω ⁹ ὁ ἵππος.	He would not leave the horses.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

<i>Present.</i> Ἀγαπῶμαι, θαυμά- ζω, τυπῶμαι, κολάζω, λείπω, ἀκουω.	I am loved, thou art admir- ed, he is struck, we are punished, ye are left, they are heard.
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- (1) Subj: 1st Aor: (2) Gen: dual: (3) Infin:
pres: (4) Imper: 1st Aor: (5) Subj: 2d Aor:
(6) Imper: 1st Aor: (7) Infin. 2d Aor: (8) Imperf.
(9) Infin: 2d Aor:

<i>Imperf.</i> Λιπώ, τιώ, τρασσω, σωζώ, διώκω, πεμπω.	I was left, he was honored, it was done, we were saved, ye were pursued, they were sent.
<i>First Future.</i> Βλεσω, κρινω, γραφω, ἔγω πιστευω, συ φυλασσω, ἑκείνος στελλω.	I shall be seen, thou shalt be judged, it shall be written, we shall be believed, ye shall be watched, they shall be sent.
<i>Perfect.</i> Διδασκω, διδωμι, τισημι, δεικνυμι, σφαλλω, πεμπω.	I have been taught, thou hast been given, he has been placed, we have been shown, ye have been supplanted, they have been sent.
<i>Pluperfect.</i> τιώ, στελλω, γραφω, αρπαζω, βλαπτω, λυω.	I had been honored, thou hadst been sent, it had been written, we had been seized, ye had been hurt, they had been unbound.
<i>First Aorist.</i> Φυλασσω, νικω, τυπτω, ακουω, λιπω, σωζω.	I was watched, thou wast washed, he was struck, we were heard, ye were left, they were saved.

PRESENT.

Δομος ταρασσω.	The house is disturbed.
Ανὴρ (-όρος) χαρακτὴρ ἐκ λόγος ¹ γνωρίζω.	A man's character is known by his word.
Ὁ κακὸς βουλομαι ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀδικεῖω. ²	The bad wish the good to be injured.
Ὁ δραπέτης (-ου) καὶ μὴ διώκω, ³ φοβέω.	Runaways even if they are not pursued are afraid.

(1) Genit: sing: (2) Infin: (3) Subj:

Οὗτος δοκιμαζώ¹ πρῶτον. | Let these be judged first.

IMPERFECT.

Ὁ Ἀθηναῖος βλαπτω² μαλα. | The Athenians were injured greatly.
 Ὁ Περσὴς (-ου, μισω καὶ καταφρονεω. | The Persians were hated and despised.
 Πυθαγόρας παρα ὁ Κροτωνάτης³ (-ου) τιμᾶω. | Pythagoras was honored by Crotonians.

PERFECT.

Εἰς ζῆμα ὀρίζω³ πας. | One punishment has been established for all.
 Αἰγυπτίους³ το πυρ νομίζω³ θηριον εἶμι ἐμψυχός. | By the Egyptians fire was thought to be a living animal.
 Ὁ ἐγώ,⁴ ὥς ὑβρίζω. | O me, how have we been insulted.

FIRST AORIST.

Ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ταρασσώ. | The Athenians were thrown into confusion.
 Ἐπειδὴ ἀγγελλω, ἀπιστεῖω.⁵ | When it was announced, they disbelieved.
 Μὴ κρίνω,⁶ ἵνα μὴ κρίνω.⁷ | Judge not, that ye be not judged.
 Εὐφραίνω,⁸ ἔθνος (εὐς-ους). | Rejoice, ye gentiles.

FIRST FUTURE.

Ἐκείνος καλεῖται υἱὸς ὁ θεός. | They shall be called sons of God.

(1) Imper: (2) Dative. (3) Dative plu: (4) Dative sing: (5) Imperf: act: (6) Imper: pres: act: (7) Subj: pass: Imperf. (8) Imperative

Ὅς μὲλῶ ¹ πρᾶττω, μὴ προ- λεγω ² ἀποτυχῶ ³ γὰρ γελαῶ.	What you are about to do foretell not, for if unsuc- cessful you will be laugh- ed at.
Αἰδέομαι ⁴ σεαυτοῦ, καὶ οὐκ αἰσχυνῶ.	Reverence thyself, and thou shalt not be brought to shame.

SECOND AORIST.

Ὁ βασιλεὺς σφασσῶ, καὶ πας ἡ Μακεδονικὴ δύναμις κατα- κοπτῶ.	The king was killed, and all the Macedonian force was cut off.
Πλάτων θάπτῶ ⁵ ἐν Ἀκαδημία.	Plato was buried in Aca- deme.
Λέγω ἡ Ἰσις (-ιος) θάπτῶ, κατα- Μεμφίς. ⁶	They say that Isis was bu- ried near Memphis.

(1) Pres : act : (2) Pres : Imper : act : (3) Pres :
act : part : (4) Imper : (5) 2d Aor : ἐτάφην. (6) Μεμ-
φιδος.

VOCABULARY.

A

- Ἄγαθός, ἡ, ὄν, good.
 ἀγαπᾶω, ὦ, ἦσω, ἡγάπηκα, to love. From
 ἀγάπη-ης. f. 1. love.
 ἀγαπητός, ἡ, ὄν, beloved.
 ἀγγεῖλος, ου. com. 2. an angel; a messenger.
 ἀγέλη-ης, ἡς. f. 1. a herd, flock.
 Ἀγέριλα-ος, ου. m. 2. Agestilaus.
 ἅγιος, α, ου. holy.
 Ἄγης, ιδος. m. 3. Agis.
 ἄγκυρα, ας. f. 1. an anchor.
 ἄγνοια, ας. f. 1. ignorance; from ἀγνοέω, not to know.
 ἀγορά-ᾱς, ᾱς. f. 1. a marketplace.
 ἀγορεύω, ἰδω, ἡγόρευκα. to buy; from ἀγορεύω.
 ἄγριος, α, ου. wild, rough; from ἀγρός, a field.
 ἀγρυπνέω, ου, γ. ου. adj. wakeful; from ἀγρυπνέω.
 ἄγω, ἄγω, ἄγω; to go, to lead; 2. a ἄγωμεν. part.
- ἀγαγών, by Att. redup. for ἄγων.
 ἀγωνίζω—ζομαι, f. σομαι, ἡγωνίσμαι, to contend, struggle; imperf. ἡγωνιζόμεν, ου, ετο; from ἀγών, a contest.
 ἀδελφή, ἡς. f. 1. a sister.
 ἀδελφός, ου. m. 2. a brother.
 ἀδέσως, adv. without fear.
 ἀδικέω, ὦ, ἦσω, ἡδίκηκα, to do injustice, from ἀδικία, and δίκη, right.
 ἀδίκη-α, ας. f. 1. injustice.
 ἀδικός, ου, γ. ου. adj. unjust.
 ἀδύνατος, ου, γ. ου. adj. impossible.
 ἄδω, ᾄσω, ᾄχα. to sing.
 ἀεί, adv. always.
 ἀήρ, ἀέρος. m. 3. the air (or atmosphere;) from ἄω, to blow.
 ἀθάνατος, ου, γ. ου. adj. immortal; from ἀ and θάνατος.
 Ἀθηνᾶ, ᾱς. f. 1. Minerva.
 Ἀθῆναι, ων. f. 1. pl. Athens.
 Ἀθηναῖος, ου. m. 2. an Athenian.
 ἀσληγής, ου, m. 2. a wretched.

ler ; from ἄσθλος, a con- test.	αἰνόνου-ος, ον. g. ου. adj. safe, free from danger ; from α not and κίνδυνος.
ἄσθλι-ος, α, ον. wretched.	ἀκμά-ζω, σω, ἤκμακα ; to bloom.
Αἰγυπτί-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. Egyptian.	ἀκού-ω, σω, ἤκουκα, to hear ; imperf. ἤκουον, perf. m. ἀκή- κοα.
Αἰγυπλί-ος, ον. f. 2. Egypt.	ἀκρίς, ἶδος. f. 3. a locust.
αἷμ-α, ατος, n. 3. blood.	ἄκρον, ου. n. 2. a summit, the top.
αἶξ, αἰγός, f. 3. a she-goat.	ἄκρος, α, ον. adj. high, lofty.
αἰρεσίωσις-ρος, α, ον, more de- sirable ; comp. of αἰρεσίς.	Ἀκταί-ων, ωτος. m. 3. Actæ- on.
αἰρ-έω, ἦσω, ἤρηκα, to take, seize ; 2. f. εἰλῶ, 2. a. εἶλον.	ἀλαζονεί-α, ας. f. 1. boasting.
αἶρω, ἀρῶ, ἤρκα, to take away, kill.	ἅλας, ἅλατος ; n. 3. salt ; from ἅλς.
αἰσχρο-ός, ἄ, ον. base, shame- ful ; from αἰσχος, shame.	ἀλγ-έω, ῶ. f. ἦσω, ἤλγηκα ; to be in pain, to be grieved.
αἰσχροῶς, adv. basely.	From
αἰσχύν-η, ης, f. 1. shame, dis- grace.	ἄλγ-ος, σος. n. 3. pain, grief.
αἰσχύν-ω, νῶ, ἤσχυγκα, to shame, disgrace ; αἰσχύνο- μαι, to be ashamed of, to reverence.	ἀλεκτρυ-ών, όνος. com. 3. a cock or hen ; from α not and λέκτρον, a bed.
Αἰσωπ-ος, ου. m. 2. Æsop.	Ἀλέξανδρ-ος, ου. m. 2. Alex- ander.
αἰτ-έω, ῶ, ἦσω, ἤτηκα, to ask.	ἀληθεί-α, ας. f. 1. truth.
αἰτί-α, ας. f. 1. a cause, a reason.	ἀληθ-ής, ες, g. σος. adj. true.
αἰτι-άομαι, ὦμαι, ἀσομαι, ἡλία- μαι, to accuse, blame.	ἀληθιν-ός, ή, όν. true, certain.
αἰών, ώτος, m. 3. an age, eter- nity.	ἀληθῶς. adv. truly.
αἰώνι-ος, ον. g. ου. adj. and	ἄλι-εύς, έος. m. 3. a fisher- man ; from ἄλς.
αἰώνι-ος, α, ον. eternal.	Ἀλκιβιάδ-ης, ου. m. 1. Alci- biades.
ἀκάθαρτ-ος, ον. g. ου. adj. un- clean.	ἄλκιμ-ος, η, ον. strong, from δλκή, strength.

ἀλλ' and ἀλλά, conj. but.	to bring back word; from
ἀλλήλων, ὡν, ὧν. g. pl. pron.	ἀνά and ἀγγέλλω.
(nom. wanting) one another.	ἀναγκά-ζω, σω, ἡνάγκαα, to
ἄλλ-ος, η, ο. pron. other.	compel; from ἀνάγκη, ne-
ἀλλότρι-ος, α, ον. of others.	cessity.
ἄλογ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. desti-	ἀναγκαῖ-ος, α, ον. necessary.
tute of reason; from α not	ἀν-έρχομαι, ελυσομαι, 2. a.
and λόγος.	act. ἀνῆλθον; to arrive at.
ἅλς, ἅλως. f. 3. the sea, salt.	ἀναίδει-α, ας. f. 1. impu-
ἄμαθιστοί-ος, ον, g. ου. adj.	dence.
most ignorant; super. of	ἀναιρ-έω, ἤσω, ἀνήρηκα, 2. a.
ἄμαθής, illiterate.	m. ἀναιρόμην, to take away,
ἁμαρτήμ-α, αῖος. n. 3. a fault,	from ἀνά and αἰρέω.
sin, error.	ἀναπλήρω-μι, σω, to fill.
ἁμαρτί-α, ας. f. 1. a sin,	ἀνατελλ-ω, λῶ, ἀνατέταλα;
fault.	to rise up; from ἀνά and
Ἀμιναι-ος, α, ον. Aminæan.	τέλλω.
ἀμελ-έω, ὦ, ῆσω, ἡμέληκα; to	ἀναφέρω, ἀνοίσω, to bear
neglect.	away.
ἀμισθί; adv. without reward.	ἀνδράποδ-ον, ου. n. 2. a slave.
ἀμν-ός, οὔ. m. 2. a lamb.	ἀνδρεῖ-ος, α, ον. brave, man-
ἄμπελ-ος, ου. f. 2. a vine.	like; from ἀνήρ.
ἀμπελ-ών, ὦνος, m. 3. a vine-	ἄνεμ-ος, ου. m. 2. the wind.
yard.	ἄνευ, adv. without, except.
ἁμωμ-ός, ον, g. ου. adj. blame-	ἀν-ήρ, έρος, ὀρός, m. 3. a man.
less.	ἄνθος, εος. n. 3. a flower:
ἄν, conj. if. It sometimes	ἀνθρώπιν-ος, η, ον. human.
gives the verb connected	ἄνθρωπ-ος, ου. m. 2. a man.
with it the meaning of	ἀνι-άω, ὦ, ῆσω, to afflict.
could, would, might, &c.	ἀνέηλ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. weak-
ἀνά, prep. by, through, with.	minded, from α not and
ἀνα-βαίνω, βήσομαι, βέβηκα;	νοέω, to think.
to ascend; from ἀνά and	ἀνί and ἀντ'. prep. for.
βαίνω.	ἀντιγράφω, ψω, γέγραφα, to
ἀναγγέλλω, λῶ, ἀνήγγελα;	write back.
ἀντιτίθε-ω, ὦ, ἤσω, to oppose.	

ἀνῖρ-ον, ου. n. 2. a cave, den.	ἀπο-δίδωμι, δῶσω, δέδωκα, to restore; from ἀπό and δίδωμι.
ἀνωθεν, adv. above.	ἀποθνήσκω, fut. ἀποθανεῖμαι, perf. ἀποτέθνηκα, 2. aor. ἐπέθανον, to die away, to die, to be put to death; from ἀπό and θνήσκω.
ἄξι-ος, α, ου. worthy, of the value of.	ἀπο-λαύω, λαύσω, λείψω, to enjoy; from ἀπό and λαύω, to enjoy.
ἀπαγγελί-α, ας. f. 1. good tidings, information.	ἀπο-λείπω, λείψω, λείψω, to leave, forsake; from ἀπό and λείπω.
ἀπαιδεύτ-ης, ου, g. ου. adj. illiterate.	ἀπόπειρ-α, ας, f. 1. a trial.
ἅπ-ας, αςα, αν. every one, all.	ἀπο-πλέω, πλεύσω, πέπλευκα, to sail away from. Th. πλέω.
ἀπάλ-η, ης. f. 1. fraud, deception.	ἀπορ-έω, ήσω, to be in want; from α not and πόρος, a way.
ἀπειθ-ής, ες, g. έος. adj. disobedient.	ἀπο-στέλλω, στείλῳ, ἀπέστειλα, 2. a. ἀπέστειλαν, to send away.
ἀπειράτ-ος, ου, g. ου. not tempted, from α and πειράω, to try.	ἀπόστολ-ος, ου. m. 2. an apostle, a messenger.
ἀπέ-χω, ξω. pres. pass. ἀπέχομαι, to abstain; from ἀπό and ἔχω.	ἀπο-τίθημι, θέσω, τέθεικα, to put away; from ἀπό and τίθημι.
ἀπιστί-α, ας, f. 1. unbelief.	ἀπο-φαίνω, φανῶ, πέφαγκα, to shew, explain; from ἀπό and φαίνω.
ἀπλ-ός ους, όη ή, όον ουν. (contracted) simple, without guile.	ἀπο-χωρέω, χωρήσω, ἐχώρηκα,
ἀπλούσιερ-ος, α, ου, more simple, compar. of ἀπλοῦς.	
ἀπό or ἀπ' prep. from.	
ἀπο-βάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβληκα, 2. a. ἀπέβαλον; to cast away, reject.	
ἀπο-ελέπω, βλέψω, βέβληφα, to look upon; from ἀπό and βλέπω.	
ἀπο-δέχομαι, δέξομαι, ἐδέσθην, to receive from.	

to withdraw; from ἀπό and χωπέω, to yield.	ἄρ-χω, ξω, ἡρχα, to begin, govern; from αρχή.
ἄπρω, ἀψω, ἡφα, to light, kin- dle.	ἄρχ-ων, οντος, m. 3. a ruler.
ἄρα. adv. whether, truly.	ἀσεβ-ής, ες, g. εως. adj. impi- ous.
Ἀράσπ-ης, ου. m. 1. Aras- pes.	ἀσθενει-α, ας, f. 1. weakness.
ἄργυρ-ος, ου. m. 2. silver.	ἀσθενέστερ-ος, α, ov. weaker; compar. of ἀσθενής.
ἀργυρί-ον, ου. n. 2. money.	ἀσθεν-έω, ὦ, ἦσω, ἡσθένηκα, to be sick; from α not, and
ἀρε-σχω, σω, ἡρεκα, to please.	σθένος, strength.
ἀρετ-ή, ἥς. f. 1. virtue.	ἀσθεν-ής, ες, g. εως. adj. weak.
*Ἀρ-ης, εος or εως, m. 3. Mars, war.	Ἀσί-α, ας. f. 1. Asia.
Ἀριάδ-νη, νης. f. 1. Ariadne.	ἄσμεν-ος, η, ov. cheerful, joy- ful.
ἀριθμ-έω, ὦ, ἦσω, ἡρίδμηκα, to count; from ἀριθμός,	Ἀσσυρί-οι, g. ων. m. 2. the Assyrians.
number.	ἀστεροσ-η, ἥς. f. 1. lightning.
ἀριστ-άω, ὦ, ἦσω, ἡρίσθηκα, to dine.	ἀστ-ήρ, σρος, m. 3. a star.
ἀριστερ-ός, ά, ov. left, left side.	*Ἀστυάγ-ης, εος, ους, m. 3. As- tyages.
ἄριστ-ος, η, ov. best, most ex- cellent; superl. of ἀγαθός.	ἀσφαλ-ής, ες, g. εως. adj. safe.
Ἀριστοτέλ-ης, εος, ους. m. 3. Aristotle.	ἀτιμ-ος, ov, g. ov. adj. disho- nored.
Ἀρκάδι-ος, ου. m. 2. an Ar- cadian.	ἀτρωτ-ος, ov, g. ov. adj. invul- nerable, unwounded.
ἄρμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a chariot.	ἀτυχί-α, ας, f. 1. misfortune; from α not, and εύχη.
ἀρπά-ζω, σω, ἡρπακα, to seize.	αὔδι for αὐτοίδι, adv. there.
*Ἀρτεμ-ις, ιδος. f. 3. Diana.	αὔ-ος, η, ov. dry, thirsty.
ἄρτι. adv. now, lately.	αὐτοῦ for ἑαυτοῦ, of himself.
ἄρτ-ος, ου. m. 2. bread.	αὐτ-ός, ή, ό. pron. he, she, it.
ἀρχ-ή, ἥς, a beginning, pow- er, a magistrate.	ἀραιρ-έω, ὦ, ἦσω, ἀρήρηκα, to take away; 2. a. act.
ἀρχιερ-εύς, έως, m. 3. the chief priest.	
ἀρχομαι, ἀρξομαι, to begin.	

ἀπειλον, 2. a. mid. ἀπειλό- μην; from ἀπό and αἰρέω.	2. (substantively) a barba- rian.
ἀφθαρτ-ός, ον, γ. ου. adj. in- corruptable.	βαρ-ύς, εἶα, ύ, heavy, hard.
ἀφ-ικνέομαι, ικνούμαι, ἰξομαι, ἵγμαι, 2. a. m. ἀφικόμεν; to arrive at; from ἀπό and ἰκνέομαι; to arrive.	βασιλσι-α, ας, f. 1. a king- dom.
ἀφίστημι, ἀποστήσω, ἀφίστακα, to depart from, abstain from; from ἀπό and ἵστημι.	βασιλ-εύς, ές, m. 3. a king.
ἀφορ-άω, άσω, ἀφώρακα; to look upon; from ἀπό and ὀράω, to see.	βασιλεύ-ω, σω, βεβασίλευκα, to reign.
Ἄφροδιτ-η, ης. f. 1. Venus.	βασιλικ-ός, ή, όν, kingly, roy- al.
ἄφρ-ων, ον, γ. ονος. adj. fool- ish, mad.	βεβαι-ος, α, ον, firm; comp. and super.
Ἀχαι-ός, ή, όν. Grecian.	βεβαιότατ-ος, α, ον, firmest.
ἀχαριστ-ος, ον, γ. ου. adj. un- grateful; from α not, and χάρις.	βεβαιότєρ-ος, α, ον, firmer.
	βέλ-ος, εος, n. 3. an arrow, a dart.
	βέλτιστ-ος, η, ον. best; su- perl. of αγαθός.
	βί-α, ας. f. 1. force, vio- lence.
	βιβλί-ον, ου. n. 2. a little

B

βαθ-ύς, εἶα, υ. adj. deep, thick.	
Βακτριαν-ος, η, ον. Bactrian.	
βάλλω, fut. βαλώ, βλήσω, βέβληκα, to throw, cast; 2. a. act. έβαλον.	
βαπτί-ζω, σω, βεβάπτισκα, to baptize, to wash; from βάπ- τω.	
βάρβαρ-ος, ον, γ. ου. adj. bar- barian; or βάρβαρος, ου. m.	

βούλ-ομαι, ἡσέμαι, βεβούλη-
μαι ; to be willing.

βοῦς, βοός, com. 3. an ox,
cow, or bull.

βραδέως, adv. slowly, lazily.

βραχ-ύς, εἶα, ὕ. short.

βρίτ-ος, ου. m. a man, a mor-
tal.

βρώ-μα, ατος, n. 3. food, vic-
tuals.

Βυζάντι-ος, ου. m. 2. Byzan-
tian.

Γ

Γαβρίηλ, (indec.) Gabriel.

Γάζ-α, ας. f. 1. Gaza.

Γαλιλαί-α, ας, f. 1. Galilee.

γάρ, conj. for.

γαστ-ήρ, έρος, (ρος) 3. the belly.

γαλ-άω, σω, γεγάλακα, to
laugh.

γενναίως, adv. courageously.

γενε-ά, ᾱς. f. 1. a generation.

γέν-ος, εος, n. 3. a kind, race;
from γίνομαι, to be.

γεραιότερ-ος, α, ου, older (for
γεραιότερος) comp. of γεραι-
ός, old.

γερ-ών, ου, g. οντος, adj. old.

γεωργ-ός, ου. m. 2. a hus-
bandman.

γῆ, γῆς, f. 1. the earth,
land.

Γηρυόν-ης, ου. m. 2. Geryon.

γίγ-ας, αντος, m. 3. a giant ;

from γῆ and γάω, to be
born.

γίνομαι, or γίγνομαι, γενήσο-
μαι, γεγένημαι, perf. m. γέ-
γονα, 2. a. m. ἐγενόμην ; to
be born, to be, to be made,
to happen, to become.

γινώσκω or γιγνώσκω, γνώσω,
ἔγνωκα, 2. a. act. ἔγνων,
perf. pass. ἔγνωσμαι ; to
know, think, understand.

γλυκί-ων, ου, g. ονος. sweeter ;
comp. of γλυκός.

γλῶσσ-η, ης. f. 1. a tongue.

γνώμ-η, ης. f. 1. an opinion,
knowledge.

γνωρί-ζω, σω, ἐγνωρίκα, to
make known ; from γινώσ-
κω.

γνώσ-ις, εως, f. 3. knowledge.

γνωστ-ός, ή, ου. known.

γον-εύς, έως, m. 3. a parent.

γόν-ος, ου. m. 2. offspring.

γράμμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a letter,
epistle ; from γράφω.

γραμματ-εύς, έως, m. 3. a
scribe.

γράφ-ω, ψω, γέγραφα ; to
write.

γυμν-ός, ή, όν, naked.

γυν-ή, αιός, f. 3. a woman.

Δ

Δαίδαλ-ος, ου. m. 2. Deda-
lus.

δάκνω, δάξω, δέδηχα; to bite, sting.	διακόσι-αι, αι, α, two hundred; from δις twice, and εκατίν, a hundred.
δάκρυ-ον, ου. n. 2. a tear.	
δακρ-ύω, ύσω, δεδάκρυκα; to weep; from δάκρυ, a tear.	διακρί-νω, νῶ, διακρίκα, to distinguish; from διά and κρίνω.
Δαρσί-ος, ου. m. 2. Darius.	διάλυσ-ις, εις, f. 3. dissolution.
δέ, conj. but, yet.	
δει, (impersonal) it behoves, ought.	διαμέ-νω, νῶ, διαμεμένηκα; to remain; from διά and μένω.
δείγμ-α, ατος, n. 3. an example.	
δείκνυμι, δείξω, δέδειχα, perf. pass. δέδειγμαι; to show.	δια-νέμω, νεμῶ, νενέμηκα; to divide; from διά and νέμω, to divide.
δειλ-ός, ή, έν, cowardly.	
δεινός, ή, έν, terrible.	διαν-ύω, ύσω, διήνυκα; to perform; from διά and άνύω, to finish.
δεινῶς, adv. terribly.	
δείπν-ον, ου. n. 2. a supper.	διαπέμψ-ω, ψω, διαπέψμεφα; to send away; from διά and πέμπω.
δέκα, adj. (not decl.) ten.	διατί, adv. why, wherefore.
δέκατ-ος, η, ον, the tenth.	διαφέρω, διοίσω, l. a. διήνεγα; to excel, differ from; from διά and φέρω.
δένδρ-ον, ου, n. 2. a tree.	διάφορ-ος, ον. adj. different, diverse; from διαφέρω.
δεξι-ός, ά, έν, right.	διαφυλ-άσσω, άξω, διαπφυλάκα; to guard carefully; from διά and φυλάσσω.
δεσπότ-ης, ου. m. 1. a master.	διδακτ-ής, ή, έν, taught.
δέ-χομαι, -ξομαι, -δεγμαι; to take, receive.	διδάσκαλ-ος, ου. m. 2. a master; teacher. From
δή. adv. truly, but, more-over.	διδάσ-κω, ξω, δεδίδαχα; to teach, instruct.
δήμ-ος, ου. m. 2. the people.	δίδωμι, δώσω, δέδωκα; to give, grant.
Δημοσθέν-ης, εος, ους, m. 3. Demosthenes.	
διά. prep. of, though, by.	
διάσασ-ις, εις, f. 3. a passage, ford; from διά and βαίνω, to go.	
διαθήκ-η, ης. f. 1. a testament, covenant; from διά and τίθημι.	

δίκαι-ος, α, ov. just. Hence comp. and super.	δρῦς, δρῦς, f. 3. an oak.
δικαιοῦσθαι-ος, η, ov. most just.	δύναμαι, 1. f. m. δύνησθαι, to be able.
δικαιοτέρ-ος, α, ov. more just.	δύναμι-ς, εως, f. 3. power, strength.
διό, conj. therefore ; from διά ὅ, because of.	δυνατ-ός, ή, έν. possible, able, strong.
Διογεν-ής, ές, m. 3. Diogenes.	δύο, or Att. δύο, g. pl. δυῶν dat. δυσί, two.
διότι, conj. wherefore, because.	δύσκολ-ος, ov, g. ov. adj. difficult, hard.
Δίς, διός, m. 3. Jupiter.	δύσμορφ-ος, ov, g. ov. adj. deformed ; from δύς, signifying privation, and μορφή, form.
δίψ-άω, ᾧ, ήσω, δεδίψηκα ; to be thirsty ; from δίψα, thirst.	δύσπολ-ος, ov, g. ov. adj. disagreeable.
διώ-κω, ξω, δεδίωχα ; to pursue, drive away.	δύω—see δύο, two.
Δί-ων, υνος, m. 3. Dion.	δώδεκα, adj. (not decl.) twelve.
δοκᾷ, pres. impers. it seems.	δώρε-ά, ᾱς, f. 1. a present.
δοκ-έω, ᾧ, δόξω, δέδοχα, to seem, think.	δώρ-ον, ov. n. 2. a gift.
δοκιμά-ζω, σω, δεδοκίμακα ; to prove, try.	
δόλ-ος, ov. m. 2. deceit.	
δόξ-α, ης, f. 1. glory.	
δοξά-ζω, σω, δεδόξακα, to think, to glorify ; from δόξαω.	
δότη-ηρ-ήρος, m. 3. a donor, a giver.	
δουλεί-α, ας, f. 1. servitude.	
From	
δοῦλ-ος, ov. m. 2. a servant.	
δράκ-ων, ονίς, m. 3. a dragon.	
δραχμ-ή, ης, f. 1. a drachm.	
δρ-άω, ᾧ, άσω, Inf. pres. δρᾷν, to do.	

E

Ἐάν, conj. if, unless ; from ε and dv.
 ἑαυτ-οῦ, ης, οὔ. pron. of himself.
 ἐγγι-ζω, σω, ἤγγικα, to approach, press forward.
 ἐγ-είρω, ερῶ, ἤγερκα, to raise up, to excite.
 ἐγκράτει-α, ας, f. 1. temperance, restraint.

- ἐγκρατής, *ες*, *g. ές*. adj. temperate, moderate.
 ἐγκώμιον, *ον*, *ov*. n. 2. an encomium, praise.
 ἐγώ, *εμοῦ* or *μοῦ*. I. page 3.
 ἐθέλω, *ησω*, *ηκα*, to wish, to will, to be able.
 ἔθνος, *ος*, *n*. 3. a nation.
 ἔθος, *ος*, *n*. 3. a custom.
 εἰ, conj. if, though, since.
 εἰ μή, conj. if not, unless.
 εἶδω, εἶσεμαι, *p. m.* οἶδα, to see, to know; 2. *a.* εἶδον and ἶδον; part. 2. *a.* ἰδών; 2. *a. m.* ἰδόμεν, 2. *a. m.* Inf. ἰδέσθαι.
 εἴκοσι, adj. (not decl.) twenty.
 εἰκών, *όνος*, *f*. 3. an image.
 Εἰμί; I am, see page 26.
 εἰρήνη, *ης*, *f*. 1. peace.
 εἰς, prep. in, into, for, to.
 εἷς, μία, *εν*, one, page 17.
 εἰσέρχομαι; ηλεύσομαι, *p. m.* ελθῶ, to come or go in, to enter; from *εἰς* and *έρχομαι*.
 εἰσπίπτω, fut. εἰσπεσοῦμαι, perf. εἰσπέπτωκα, 2 aor. εἰσέπεσον, to fall into, to rush upon, to attack; from *εἰς* and *πίπτω*.
 εἰσπιστεύω, *σω*, εἰσπεπίστευκα, to believe in.
 ἐσθω and ἔστω, prep. for *εἰς*, in; within.
 ἐκ, prep. of, from, out of.
 ἕκαστος, *η*, *ον*. each, every one.
 ἑκατοστής, *ης*, *όν*. the hundredth.
 ἐκβάλω, *ω*, ἐκέβληκα, to cast or drive out; from *ἐκ* and βάλλω.
 ἐκεῖ, adv. there.
 ἐκεῖνος, *η*, *ο*, he, she, it; this, that.
 ἐκκλησίαι, *ας*, *f*. 1. an assembly, church; from *ἐκ* and καλέω, to call.
 ἐκκόπτω, *ψω*; to cut off; from *ἐκ* and κόπω.
 ἐκλέγω, *ξω*, ἐκλέγεσθαι, to choose, select. Hence ἐκλέγομαι, in mid. form, *f.* ἐκλέξομαι. 1. *a. m.* ἐξελεξάμεν, to choose out, elect.
 ἐκλεκτός, *ης*, *όν*, chosen.
 ἐκπλέω, πλεῖσσω; to sail out of port; from *ἐκ* and πλέω, to sail.
 ἐκτείνω, *ενῶ*, ἐκτέτακα, to stretch out, extend.
 ἕκτος, *ης*, *όν*. sixth.
 ἔκφοβος, *ον*, *g. ov*. adj. fearless; from *ἐκ* and φόβος, fear.
 ἐλάχιστος, *η*, *ον*. smallest; super. of ἐλαχύς, small.
 ἐλάττω, *ώσω*, ἡλάττωκα, to lessen; from ἐλαχύς
 ἐλαφρός, *ά*, *όν*, light.

ἔλε-ος, ου. m. 2. pity.	ἐνεκα or εἵνεκα or ἐνεκεν, adv.
ἐλευθερί-α, ας, f. 1. freedom.	for, on account of.
ἐλεύθερ-ος, α, ον, free. Hence	ἐννέα, adj. (not decl.) nine.
is	ἐνοπλ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. arm-
ἐλευθερ-ίω, ὦ, ὡσω, ἡλευθέρω-	ed; from ἐν and ὀπλον,
κα, to make free.	arms.
ἐλκύω, ἐλκύσω, 1. a. εἴλκυ-	ἐνοχ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. liable
σα, imp. εἴλκων; to draw,	to, in danger of; from ἐν
drag.	and ἔχω.
Ἑλλ-ας, ἄδος, f. 3. Greece.	ἐνταῦθα, adv. here, there.
Ἑλλην-ες, ων. m. 3. pl.	ἐντολ-ή, ἥς, f. 1. a com-
Greeks or Grecians; from	mand.
Ἑλλην, ηνος, m. 3. Hellen.	ἐνώπιον, adv. before.
king of Thessaly.	ἐξ, prep. from; for ἐκ.
Ἑλλησποντ-ος, ου. m. 2. the	ἐξαγγ-ἐλλω, ἐλῶ, ἐξήγγελα,
Hellespont.	to proclaim abroad; from
ἑλλισπ-ής, ες, g. εος. adj. defi-	ἐκ and ἀγγέλλω, to re-
cient.	late.
ἐλπ-ις, ἰδος, f. 3. hope.	ἐξαπατ-άω, ὦ, ῥσω, ἐξηπάτηκα,
ἐμαυτ-οῦ, ἥς, οὔ. pron. of my-	to mislead; from ἐκ and
self.	ἀπατάω, to deceive.
ἐμβάλ-λω, ὦ, ἐμβέβληκα, 2. a.	ἐξουσί-α, ας, f. 1. power.
ἐνέβαλον, part. ἐμβαλόν, to	ἐξω, adv. out, abroad.
break into; from ἐν and	ἐορτ-ή, ἥς, f. 1. a feast.
βάλλω.	ἐπ' for ἐπί, prep. upon.
ἐμ-ές, ἡ, ὅν, pron. mine, or my.	ἐπαγγελί-α, ας, f. 1. a pro-
ἐμπροσθεν, adv. before.	mise, declaration.
ἐν, prep. in, upon, with.	ἐπαιν-έω, ὦ, ῥσω, ἐπήνεκα and
ἐναντίον, adv. before.	ηκα, to praise; from αἶνος,
ἐναντί-ος, α, ον, opposed.	praise.
ἐνδοξ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. honor-	ἐπαιν-ος, ου. m. 2. praise.
able.	Ἐπαμεινώνδας, ου. m. 1. Epa-
ἐνδυμ-α, ατος, n. 3. raiment.	minondas.
ἐνδύν-ω, ἐνδύσω, the same as	ἐπειδάν, adv. after that, since;
ἐνδύω, to creep or steal	for ἐπειδὴ ἄν.
into.	ἐπειδὴ, adv. since if.

επί, prep. upon, above.	Ἑρμ-ῆς, οὐ m. 1. Mercury.
ἐπιθε-πῶ, ᾤω, ἐπιθεθελεφα, το	ἐρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, p. m. ἤλυ-
look upon; from ἐπί and	θα, Att. ἐλήλυθα, to come,
βλέπω.	go, 2. a. ἤλθον, by sync.
ἐπιγραφ-ῆ, ῆς, f. 1. inscrip-	ἦλθεν.
tion; from ἐπί and γράφω.	ἐρωτ-ᾶω, ᾤ, ἤσω, ἠρώτηκα, to
ἐπιθυμί-α, ας, f. 1. a desire,	ask, to question.
lust; from ἐπί and θυμός,	ἐς for εἰς. prep. in, into, for,
the mind.	to.
ἐπικαλ-έομαι, οὔμαι, f. έσομαι,	ἐσθ-ίω and ἐσθώ, ἴσω, ἥσθικα;
ἐπικέκλημαι, to call upon,	to eat, devour.
invoke; from ἐπί and κα-	ἐσπέρ-α, ας, f. 1. evening.
λέω, to call.	Ἑσπερίδ-ες, ων. f. 3. pl. Hes-
ἐπίστ-αμαι, f. ἤσομαι, to	perides.
know, understand; from	ἔσχατ-ος, η, ον, the last.
ἐπί and ἴσθαι, or ἴσθμι, to	ἑταῖρ-ος, ου. m. 2. a friend.
know.	Ἑτεοκλ-ῆς, έος, οὐς. m. 3.
ἐπιστήμ-ων, ον, g. ονος, adj.	Eteocles.
skilful.	ἕτερος, α, ον, other, another.
ἐπιστολ-ή, ῆς, f. 1. an epistle,	ἔτι, adv. yet, still more.
letter.	ἐτοιμά-ζω, σω, ἡτοίμακα, to
ἐπιήδει-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. ne-	prepare.
cessary, acc. pl. τα ἐπιτή-	ἐτοιμ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. prepa-
δεια, necessities of life.	red, ready.
ἔπομαι, ἔψομαι, to follow;	ἔτος, ἔτος, n. 3. a year.
from ἔπω to go with.	εὐδαιμονέστατ-ος, η, ον, most
ἔπω, (obsolete in pres.) to	happy; super. from εὐδαι-
say, to relate, 1. a. εἶπα, 2.	μων.
a. εἶπον, εἶπες, εἶπε.	εὐδαιμονί-α, ας, f. 1. happi-
ἑραστ-ῆς, οὐ. m. 1. a friend.	ness.
ἐργ-άζομαι, ἄσομαι, ασμαι, to	εὐδαίμ-ων, ον, g. ονος, adj.
work, to do; from ἔργον.	happy, fortunate.
ἐργασί-α, ας, f. 1. a work.	εὐδοκ-έω, ᾤ, ἤσω, ἠκα, to de-
ἐργάτ-ης, ου. m. 1. a laborer.	light in; to be well pleased
ἔργ-ον, ου, n. 2. a work.	with; from εὖ, well, and δε-
ἐριφ-ος, ου. m. 2. a kid.	κέω, to think.

- εὐεργεσί-α, ας, f. 1. kindness ; from εὖ and ἔργον.
 εὐήδης, ες, g. ος, adj. honest, simple ; from εὖ and ἔδος, morals.
 εὐδίς, adv. immediately, presently.
 εὐδύς, εὐδεῖα, εὐδύ, straight, upright, sincere. Hence comp.
 εὐδύτερ-ος, α, ον, straighter, more upright.
 εὐλόγ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. rational, of good report ; from εὖ and λόγος.
 εὐνοί-α, ας, f. 1. good will ; from εὖ and νόος, the mind.
 Εὐξεν-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. Euxine.
 εὐρίσχω, εὐρήσω, εὐρηκα, 2. a. εὑρον, to find, to know.
 Εὐρώπ-η, ης, f. 1. Europa.
 εὐσεβεί-α, ας, f. 1. piety, devotion ; from εὖ and σέβω, to worship.
 εὐσεβ-ής, ες, g. εος, adj. pious, devout ; from the same.
 εὐτυχ-έω, ήσω, ηκα, to be fortunate ; from εὖ and τυχή.
 εὐτυχί-α, ας, f. 1. good fortune ; from the same.
 εὐφορώταλ-ος, η, ον, most fertile ; sup. from εὐφορος, fertile.
 εὐφροσύν-η, ης, f. 1. joy, plea-
- sure ; from εὖ and φρήν the mind.
 εὐώνυμ-ος, η, g. ου. adj. of good name, lucky ; *left*, or left side, (because omens on the *left* were fortunate) from εὖ and ὄνομα.
 ἐφ' for ἐπ', prep. upon, above.
 Ἐφεσ-ος, ου, f. 2. the city of Ephesus.
 ἑφιππ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. sitting on horseback : (substantively,) ἑφιππος, ου, m. 2. a horseman ; from ἵππος, a horse.
 ἐπεράω, ᾶ, f. ασω, ἐπεώρακα, to look at, oversee, preside over.
 ἐφορ-ος, ου, m. 2. an overseer, magistrate ; from ἐπεράω, to inspect.
 ἐχθί-ων, ον, g. ονος, adj. more odious ; one who hates, an enemy ; comp. of ἐχθρός.
 ἑχθρ-α, ας, f. 1. enmity, hatred.
 ἐχθρ-ός, ᾶ, ὄν, adj. odious, hostile ; substantively, an enemy ; from ἑχθος, hatred.
 ἐχῶ, ἔξω or σχήσω, ἔσχηκα ; from obsol. σχέω, to have, obtain ; imperf. εἶχον. 2. a. εἶχον. ἑχθι. 3. per. pres. of

ten means, is, it is so, as, οὕτως εἶχει, it is so.	from ἡδύς, sweet; comp. ἡδιον, super. ἡδίστα.
ἕως, adv. until, as long as.	ἤδη, adv. already, now, soon.
Ζ	ἡδον-ή, ἥς, f. 1. pleasure, delight; from ἡδω, to delight.
Ζάω, ζῶ, ζήσω, imp. ζήην, to live, have life; from αἶω, to breathe.	ἤκω, ἤξω, imp. ἤκον, ες, ε, I am come, I am here, to come, to approach.
Ζεύς, g. Ζηνός and Διός, m. 3. Jupiter.	Ἡλί-ας, ου, m. 1. Elias.
Ζέφυρ-ος, ου, m. 2. a Zephyr, the west wind.	ἥλι-ος, ου, m. 2. the sun; from ἔλῃ, splendor.
Ζημί-α, ας, f. 1. loss, damage, punishment.	ἡμέρα, ας, f. 1. a day.
Ζημι-ώω, ὦ, ὠσω, ἐζημίωσα, to damage, suffer damage; punish; from ζημία.	Ἡρακλ-ής, οὔς, m. 3. Hercules; from ἥρως and κλέος, the glory of heroes.
Ζητ-έω, ὦ, ἥσω, ἐζητήσα, to seek, ask, wish.	Ἡρώδ-ης, ου, m. 1. Herod.
ζώ-η, ης, f. 1. life.	ἡτῆ-α, ας, f. 1. a defeat.
ζυγ-ός, οὔ, m. 2. a yoke; from ζευγνύω, to join.	ἡχ-ω, ός, οὔς, f. 3. an echo; from ἡχος, a sound.
ζώ-ον, ου, n. 2. an animal, a living creature; from ζῶη.	©
Η	Θάλασσ-α or αἴη-α, ης, f. 1. a sea.
Ἡ, ἡ, article, the; from ὅ, ἡ, τό.	θάνατ-ος, ου, m. 2. death.
ἥ. conj. than, then.	θανατῶδ-ης, ες, g. εός, adj. deadly, fatal.
ἡγεμ-ών, όνος, com. 3. a leader, guide; from ἄγω, to lead.	θάπ-τω, τω, τεθαφα, to bury.
ἡδέως, adv. willingly, gladly;	θαῤῥαλέως, adv. bravely, with courage.
	θαυμά-ζω, σω, τεθαύμαχα, to wonder, admire.
	θαυμαστ-ός, ἡ, όν, wonderful.

θεά-ομαι, σομαι, τεθέσθαι, to see, behold; θεώμενος, part. pres. contracted, for θεαόμενος.	I
Hence	Ἰακώβ, m. (not declined,) Jacob.
θέατρον, ου. n. 2. a theatre.	ἰατρ-ός, ου, m. 2. a physician; from ἰάσθαι, to heal.
θεῖ-ος, α, ου. divine.	ἴδε, adv. lo! behold!
θέλημα, αλος, n. 3. the will, desire, pleasure, lust.	ἴδι-ος, α, ου. peculiar, private, one's own.
θέλω, θέλῃσω, τεθέληκα, to will, wish, desire.	ἰδοῦ, adv. lo! behold!
Θε-ός, ου. m. 2. God.	ἱερ-εύς, έως, m. 3. a priest; from ἱερός.
θεραπεύω, εύσω, τεθεράπευκα, to heal; from θέρω, to take care of.	ἱερ-όν, ου. n. 2. a temple.
θερισμ-ός, ου. m. 2. a harvest.	ἱερ-ός, ά, όν, holy, sacred.
θερμ-ός, ή, όν, warm, hot.	Ἰησ-ους, ου. m. 2. Jesus, signifying the Savior.
Θεσσαλ-ός, ου. m. 2. a Thes- salian.	ἱμάτι-ον, ου. n. 2. a garment.
Θηβαῖ-ος, ου. m. 2. a Theban.	ἵνα, conj. that, so that, in order that.
θήκη, ης, f. 1. a sepulchre.	Ἰουδαῖ-ός, ου. m. 2. a Jew.
θήρ-α, ας, f. 1. the chase, hunting; from θήρ.	Ἰππαρχ-ος, ου. m. 2. Hippar- chus.
θηρ-εύω, εύσω, τεθήρῃσκω, to hunt wild animals; from θήρ, a wild beast.	ἵππ-ευς, έως, m. 3. a horse- man.
θηρί-ον, ου. n. 2. a wild beast.	ἱπποκόμ-ος, ου. m. 2. a groom, a hostler.
θησαυρ-ός, ου. m. 2. a trea- sure.	ἵππ-ος, ου. com. 2. a horse.
Θησ-εύς, έος. m. 3. Theseus.	ἴσ-ος, η, ου, equal. Hence is
θυη-ός, ή, όν, mortal.	ἰσό-ω, ώ, ώσω, to make equal.
θολί-α, ας. f. 1. a hat, screen.	Ἰσραηλίτ-ης, ου. m. 1. an Is- raelite.
θρίξ, τρίχος, f. 3. hair.	ἴστημι, στήσω, ἕσται, 2. a. ἔστην; to place, erect, ap- point.
θρόν-ος, ου. m. 2. a throne.	ἰσχυρ-ός, ά, όν, strong, pow- erful. From
θυγάτ-ηρ, έρος, contracted, ρος, f. 3. a daughter.	
θύρ-α, ας, f. 1. a door, gate.	

- ἰσχύς, ὕς, f. 3. strength, power.
 ἰσχυρότερος, α, ον, stronger; comp. from ἰσχυρός.
 ἰσχύω, ὕσω, ἰσχυκα, to be able; from ἰσχυς.
 ἴσως, adv. equally, perhaps.
 ἰχθύς, ὕς, m. 3. a fish.
 Ἰωάννης, ου. m. 1. John.
 Ἰωνᾶς, οὔ. m. 1. Jonas.

K

- Κάδμος, ου. m. 2. Cadmus.
 καθ' for κατὰ, prep. by, for.
 καθάπερ, adv. as, just as.
 καθαρός, ἁ, ὅν, pure, clear.
 καθίστημι, κατὰστήσω, κατέστηκα, to station, place one's self; from κατὰ and ἵστημι.
 καθό, adv. as, so as, as far as; from κατὰ and ὅ, which.
 καθοράω, ὁρώ, καθώρακα, to see, behold; from κατὰ and ὁράω.
 καθώς, i. e. κατὰ-ὧς, adv. as, just as.
 καί, conj. and, also, even.
 καί, καί, both, and.
 Κανεύς, ἴος, m. 3. Ceneus.
 καιρός, οὔ, m. 2. time, a season.
 Κausarai-α, ας. f. 1. Cesa-rea.
 κακί-α, ας, f. 1. wickedness, evil; from κακός.
 κακολογία-α, ας. f. 1. slander; from κακός and λόγος.
 κακόν, οὔ. n. 2. evil, misfortune.
 κακός, ἡ, ὅν, evil, bad, wicked. Hence
 κακότης, ητος, f. 3. wickedness, malice.
 καλ-έω, ῶ, ἥσω, κέκληκα, to call, invoke.
 κάλλιστος, η, ον, best, fairest; super. of καλός.
 καλλί-ων, ον, g. ονος, adj. better, comp. of καλός.
 καλοκαγαθία, ας, f. 1. honesty, probity.
 καλός, ἡ, ὅν, good, beautiful.
 καλῶς, adv. well, handsomely.
 καρδί-α, ας, f. 1. the heart.
 Καρί-α, ας, f. 1. Caria.
 καρπός, οὔ, m. 2. fruit.
 κατὰ, prep. by, against.
 καταβαίνω, βήτομαι, βέβηκα, to go or come down.
 καταβιβάζω, βιβάζω, βέβρωκα, to eat, devour.
 καταδύνω, δύσω, δέδυνκα, to enter into, or secretly enter.
 καταλείπω, λείπω, λείψα, 2. a. κατέλιπον, to leave; from κατὰ and λείπω.

κατα-λύ-ω, ὕσω, λελυκα, to destroy.	κεφαλή, ἥς, f. 1. the head.
κατα-μανθάνω, μαθήσω, μεμάθηκα, to observe; from κατὰ and μανθάνω, to learn.	κῆρ, κηρίς, f. 3. fate, destiny.
κατασκήνω, ὦ, ἦσω, κατήσκηκα, to perform with care.	κήρυξ, κηρύς, m. 3. a public crier.
κατασπρέφω, ψω, κατέσπρεφα, to overthrow, to turn about; from κατὰ and σπρέφω, to turn.	κῆτος, τοῦ, οὗς, n. 3. a whale.
κατατίθημι, θέσω, τέθεικα, to lay down.	κίνδυνος, ου. m. 2. danger.
καταφέρω, καλοῖσιν, l. a. κατήνευκα, to carry down; from κατά and φέρω, to bear.	κινέω, ὦ, ἦσω, κέκίνηκα, to move, shake.
καταφεύγω, f. m. ξομαι, to take refuge; from κατὰ and φεύγω, to flee.	κλάδος, ου. m. 2. a branch.
καταφρονέω, φρονήσω, εσφρόνηκα, to despise; from κατὰ and φρήν, mind.	κλέος, τοῦ, n. 3. glory.
καταφυγή, ἥς, f. 1. a refuge.	κλέπτω, ου. m. 1. a thief.
καταχυννύω, χύσω, to inter.	κληρονομία, ας, f. 1. an inheritance.
κατέχω, κατασχήσω, κατέσχηκα, 2. a. κατέσχον, to keep back, to possess, retain, stop; from κατά and ἔχω.	κληρονόμος, ου, m. 2. an heir.
κατήγορος, ου. com. 2. an accuser.	κλητός, ὁ, ὄν, called.
κάτωθεν, adv. from beneath.	κλίνω, κλινῶ, κέκλινα, to bend or bow down.
κέλεύω, σω, πέπευκα, to order, command.	κνώσιος, ου. m. 2. a Gnosian.
Κένταυρος, ου, m. 2. a Centaur.	κοιλία, ας, f. 1. the belly.
κέρδος, τοῦ, n. 3. gain, profit.	κοινός, ὁ, ὄν, common.
	κοινωνός, οὔ. m. 2. a partner.
	κόκκος, ου. m. 2. a grain, berry.
	κολάζω, σω, κολάσκα, to punish, restrain.
	κολακεύω, εὐδω, κολάσσεσθαι, to flatter. From
	κόλ-αξ, ακος, m. 3. a flatterer.
	κόλπος, ου. m. 2. the bosom.
	κομιζέω, σω, κομίσκα, l. a. m. ἐκομισάμην, to bring, receive.

κόπτω, ϕ ω, κόψα, to cut, to fell.	κτημαι, to acquire, possess ; pres. imper. m. κτάου, κτῶ.
κόρ-αξ, ακος. m. 3. a crow, raven.	κτείνω, κτενῶ, ἐκτακα, 2. a. ἐκτανον, to kill ; slay.
κόρ-η, ης. f. 1. a girl, damsel.	κτενίζω, σω, to comb, curry.
Κορνήλι-ος, ου. m. 2. Cornelius.	κτημα-α, ατος, n. 3. a thing, possession.
κορυφ-ή, ης, f. 1. the top, summit.	κτησι-ις, εως, f. 3. a possession, property.
κόσμι-ος, α, ov, modest, sober.	κῦμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a wave.
κόσμ-ος, ου. m. 2. a world ; an ornament.	κύρι-ος, ου. m. 2. a lord, a master.
κράββατ-ος, ου. m. 2. a bed.	Κῦρ-ος, ου. m. 2. Cyrus.
κρατ-έω, ῶ, ἥσω, κεράληκα, to conquer, to govern.	κύων, κυνός, com. 3. a dog.
κράτιστ-ος, η, ov, the best ; super. of ἀγαθός.	κωλ-ύω, ύσώ, κωλύκα; to forbid, hinder.
κρατ-ήρ, ἥρος, a bowl ; from κεράννυμι, to mix.	A
κραυγ-ή, ης, f. 1. a cry, a shout.	Λάζαρ-ος, ου. m. 2. Lazarus.
κρείσσ-ων, ov, g. onος, adj. better, stronger ; comp. of ἀγαθός.	λάτρεα, adv. secretly.
Κρήτ-η, ης, f. 1. Crete.	Λακεδαιμόνι-ος, ου. m. 2. a Lacedæmonian. From
κρίνω, κρινῶ, κέκρικα, to judge.	Λάκ-ων, onος. m. 3. an inhabitant of Lacedæmon.
κρίσ-ις, εως, f. 3. judgment.	λαλ-έω, ἥσω, λελάληκα, to speak, talk.
κρίτ-ης, ου. m. 1. a judge.	λαμβάνω, f. m. λήψομαι, εἰ- ληφα, 2. a. act. ἔλαβον, to take, receive.
Κροῖσ-ος, ου, Cræsus.	λάμπω, ϕ ω, λελαμφα, to shine.
Κρότ-ων, onος, m. 3. Croton.	λά-ος, ου. m. 2. a people.
κρύπτω, κρύ- ϕ ω, κέκρυφα, 2. a. pass. ἐκρύβην, to hide, conceal.	Λαπίθαι, ων, m. 1. pl. the Lapithæ.
κτάομαι, ῶμαι, κτήσομαι, κέκ-	

λέγ-ω, ξω, λέλεχα, to say, speak, tell.	λύχν-ος, ου. m. 2. a lamp, light.
λεί-πω, ψω, λείψω, to leave, forsake.	λύω, λύσω, λέλυσκα, to loose, set free, to destroy.
λέ-ων, ουλος, m. 3. a lion.	
Λεωνιδ-ας, ου. m. 1. Leonidas.	M
Λήμνι-ος, α, ον, belonging to Lemnos. From	Μανδάν-η, ης, f. 1. Mandane.
Λήμν-ος, ου. f. 2. Lemnos.	μάθησ-ις, εως, f. 3. instruction.
ληστ-ής, ου. m. 1. a robber.	μαθητ-ής, ου. m. 1. a disciple, scholar.
λίθ-ος, ου. m. 2. a stone.	μακαρί-ζω, σω, μεμακάρισα, to declare or esteem happy.
λιμ-ήν, ένος, m. 3. a harbor.	μακάριος, α, ον, happy, blessed.
λίμ-νη, νης, f. 1. a lake.	μακρ-ός, ά, όν, long.
λιμ-ός, ου. m. 2. a famine.	μάλα, adv. greatly, much. Hence super.
Λίν-ος, ου. m. 2. Linus.	μάλιστα, adv. very greatly; and comp.
λόγ-ος, ου. m. 2. a word, speech, reason.	μᾶλλον, adv. more, rather.
λοιδορ-έω, ώ, ήσω, λελοιόρηκα, to abuse, revile.	μανθάνω, f. m. μαθήσομαι, μεμάθηκα, 2. a. έμαθον; to learn, understand.
λοιμ-ός, ου. m. 2. pestilence.	μανί-α, ας, f. 1. madness.
λοιπ-ός, ή, όν, remaining.	Μαρί-α, ας, f. 1. Mary.
λού-ω, σω, λελουκα, to wash, bathe.	μάρτυρ, υρος, com. 3. a witness. Hence is
Λυγκ-εύς, έως, m. 3. Lynceus.	μαρτυρ-έω, ώ, ήσω, μεμαρτύρηκα, to testify.
Λυδ-ός, ου. m. 2. a Lydian.	μαρτυρί-α, ας, f. 1. testimony.
Λύκι-οι, ων, m. 2. pl. Lycians.	μάχ-η, ης, f. 1. a fight, a battle.
λύκ-ος, ου. m. 2. a wolf.	μάχημ-ος, η, ον, warlike.
λυπ-έω, ήσω, λελύπηκα, to grieve, be sorrowful.	
λύπ-η, ης, f. 1. sorrow.	
λύρ-α, ας, f. 1. a lyre.	
Λυσάνδρ-ος, ου. m. 2. Lysander.	

μάχεμαι, 1. f. m. μαχήσομαι, μεμάχημαι, to fight.	μεταβαλ-ή, ἥς, f. 1. a change.
μέγα, (adverbially,) greatly.	μετακαλ-έω, ὦ, ἦσω, to call, summon, μελα-καλέομαι, κα-
Μεγαρ-εύς, ές, m. 3. pl. Μεγαρεῖς, an inhabitant of Megara.	λουμαι, 1. f. m. καλέσομαι, 1. a. m. καλεσάμην, to send for.
μέγ-ας, ἄλη, α, great.	μετάλλευσ-ις, εως, f. 3. the art of mining.
μεγέθ-ος, εος, n. 3. greatness of size.	μεταλλ-εύω, εύσω, to dig for minerals.
μέγιστ-ος, η, ον, greatest, super. of μέγας.	μετανοί-α, ας, f. 1. repentance.
μέθη, ης, f. 1. drunkenness.	μελα-πέμπομαι, πέμπομαι, 1. a. m. ἐπεμψάμην, to send for, to summon.
μείζ-ων, ον, g. ονος, adj. greater; comp. of μέγας.	μετα-τίθημι, τίθω, μετατίθεικα, to change, arrange differently.
μειραυ-ον, ου. n. 2. a little youth.	μετίτχω, μετίξω, μετέσχηκα, to share, partake.
μέλ-ας, ανα, αν, black, dark.	μέχρι, adv. until.
μέλ-ι, ιτος, n. 3. honey.	μή, a negative particle, or conj. not, or, whether.
Hence	μηδέ, conj. nor, neither.
μέλισ-σα or ιλ-λα, σης or της, f. 1. a bee.	Μηδεί-α, ας, f. 1. Medea.
μέλλω, μελλήσω, to be about to do, to intend.	μηδ-είς, εμία, έν, none, no one.
μέμν-ος, εος, n. 3. a member.	μηδέποτε' and μηδέποτε, adv. never, lest, perhaps.
μέν, adv. truly, indeed.	Μήδ-ος, ου, m. 2. a Mede.
μέντοι, adv. yet, however.	μηκέτι, adv. not now, no more.
μένω, μενῶ, μεμένηκα, to remain, to expect.	μηκ-ος, εος, n. 3. length.
μερ-ίς, ιδος, f. 3. a part, share.	μήν, μηνός, m. 3. a month.
μέρ-ος, εος, n. 3. a portion.	μήποτε, adv. never.
μέσ-ος, η, ον, middle.	μήτηρ, έρος, f. 3. a mother.
μετ' or μετά, prep. with, after.	
μετα-βάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβληκα, to change, alter.	

μικρ-ός, ἄ, ὄν, small. Hence
comp.

μικρότερος, α, ὄν, smaller.

Μίλ-ων, ὄνος, m. 3. Milo.

μισ-έω, ὦ, ἦσω, μεμίσηκα, to
hate; from μίσος, hatred.

μισθ-ός, οὔ, m. 2. a reward.

μισθωτ-ός, ἦ, ὄν, hired, (sub-
stantively) μισθωτός, οὔ. m.
2. a hireling.

Μιτυληναῖ-ος, ου, m. 2. a Mi-
tylenæan.

μνήμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a tomb.

μνήμ-η, ης, f. 1. memory.

μνημον-εύω, εὔσω, to retain in
memory.

Μολοῦτ-ός, οὔ, m. 2. a Mo-
lossian.

μόλ-ω or μολ-έω, ἦσω, part.

2. a. act. μολών, to come,
go, arrive.

μον-ή, ἦς, f. 1. a mansion.

μονογεν-ής, ες, g. έος, adj.
only begotten.

μόνον, adv. only, alone.

μόν-ος, η, ὄν, only, alone.

Μοῦσ-α, ας, f. 1. a Muse.

μῦθ-ος, ου, m. a word, a
speech, a fable, fiction.

μυριοι, αι, α, pl. ten thou-
sand.

μύρ-ος, ου, m. 2. myrrh, oint-
ment.

μωρί-α, ας, f. 1. folly, foolish-
ness.

Μωσ-ής, οὔ. m. 2. Moses.

N

Νάξ-ος, ου. f. 2. the island
Naxos.

να-ός, οὔ. m. 2. a temple.

ναυαγ-έω, ἦσω, νηναύγηκα, to
make shipwreck; from
ναῦς and ἄγω.

ναυγί-α, ας, f. 1. shipwreck.

ναυμαχι-α, ας, f. 1. a sea-
fight.

ναῦς, g. ναός, νσός or νσός,
fem. 3. a ship, vessel.

Νεάνδρ-ος, ου, m. 2. Neander.

νεανί-ας, ου, m. 1. a young
man.

Νεῖλ-ος, ου, m. the river
Nile.

νεκρ-ός, ἄ, ὄν, dead.

νέος, νέα, νέον, new, fresh,
(subst.) νέ-ος, ου. m. 2. a
youth.

νεῦρ-ον, ου, n. 2. a nerve.

νεφέλ-η, ης, f. 1. a cloud.

νεώτερος, α, ὄν, younger;
comp. of νέος.

νήσ-ος, ου, f. 2. an island.

νικ-άω, ὦ, ἦσω, νενίκηκα, to
conquer.

νίπ-τω, ψω, νένιψα, to wash.

νο-έω, ὦ, ἦσω, νενόηκα, to have
in the mind, to think.

νομί-ζω, σω, νενόμικα, to think,
esteem.

νομοθέτ-ης, ου. m. 1. a legis-
lator. From

νόμος, ου. m. 2. a law.
 νόος, νοῦς, g. νόου νοῦ. m. 2.
 the mind.
 νόσος, ου. f. 2. a disease.
 νύμφη, ης, f. 1. a bride.
 νῦν, adv. now, at this time.
 νύξ, νυκτός, f. 3. a night.

Ξ

Ξένος, η, ου, foreign, strange.
 ξένος, ου. m. 2. a stranger,
 guest.
 Ξέρξης, ου. m. 1. Xerxes.
 ξηρός, ὄ, ὄν, dry, withered.

Ο

Ὁ, ἡ, τό, article; the.
 ὀβολός, οὔ, m. an obolus, a
 small Athenian coin.
 ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, (the article
 with δέ) this; from ὅ, δέ.
 ὁδός, οὔ, f. 2. a path; a
 way.
 ὀδούς, ὀνίος, m. 3. a tooth.
 οἶδ-α, ας, ε, I know; perf.
 m. of εἰδέω.
 οἰκεῖ-ος, α, ου, domestic, pri-
 vate, (subst.) οἰκεῖ-ος, ου,
 m. 2. a relation, a domes-
 tic; from οἶκος.
 οἰκετός, ου. m. 1. a servant,
 one of the family.
 οικέω, ὦ, ἦσω, ὠκηκα, to in-
 habit.

οἰκήτωρ, ὄρος, m. 3. an inha-
 bitant, a new settler.
 οἰκία, ας, f. 1. a house.
 οἰκίζω, σω, to build, to found
 a house.
 οἰκίον, ου, n. 2. a dwelling,
 a small house.
 οἰκοδομέω, ἦσω, ὠκοδόμηκα, to
 build a house, to edify.
 οἰκοδομή, ης, f. 1. a structure,
 building.
 οἶκος, ου, m. 2. a house, a
 home.
 οἶνος, ου, m. 2. wine.
 οἶμαι and οἶμαι, to think, be-
 lieve; f. m. οἴσομαι, per.
 pass. ὠήμαι; from οἶω, to
 think.
 οἴχομαι, f. m. οἰκήσομαι, per.
 pass. ὠχημαι, 1. a. ὠχήθην,
 to go away, elope.
 ὀκτώ, adj. (not dec.) eight.
 ὀλίγος, η, ου, small, few.
 ὅλος, η, ου, whole, entire.
 Ὀλύμπια, ὠν, n. 2. pl. Olym-
 pic games.
 Ὀλυμπός, ου. m. Olympus,
 mount Olympus.
 Ὀμηρος, ου, m. 2. Ho-
 mer.
 ὁμιλία, ας, f. 1. intercourse,
 communication.
 ὅμοιος, α, ου, like, similar;
 from ὁμός, the same.
 ὀνειδίζω, σω, ὠνειδίκα, to re-
 proach, to insult.

δυσειδ-ος, εος, n. 3. disgrace, an insult.	τινος, οὐτινος, pron. whoever, whatever; from ες and τις.
ὄνομ-ά, ατος, n. 3. a name, celebrity.	ὅταν, adv. when, since.
ὄνομασθ-ής, ή, έν, celebrated, renowned.	ὅτε, adv. when, at what time.
ὄντως, adv. truly, really.	ὅτι, conj. that, because.
ὀπισθεν, adv. behind, at the back.	οὔ, (adverbially.) gen. of ες. where, what, whither.
ὀπλ-ον, ου. n. 2. a weapon, arms.	οὐ for οὐκ, adv. no, not.
ὀπου, adv. where.	οὐδ' for οὐδέ, conj. nor, not, not even.
ὀπως, adv. so that, how.	οὐδαμῶς, adv. not at all.
Ὀράντ-ας, ου, m. 1. Oran- tas.	οὐδέ, conj. nor, not even.
ὀρ-άω, ῶ, ἄσω, ἑώρακα, to see, behold.	οὐδ-εις, εμία, έν, no one, no- body; from οὐδέ and εἷς, one.
ὀργ-ή, ης, f. 1. anger, choler. Hence	οὐδέποτε, adv. never, not ever.
ὀργι-ζω, σω, ὠργικα, to pro- voke to anger; ὀργίζομαι, to be angry.	οὐδ' for οὐτε, adv. neither, nor.
ὀρθῶς, adv. rightly, well.	οὐκ, adv. no, not.
ὀρν-ις, ιδος, com. 3. acc. ὀρνι- ς and ὀρνιθα; a bird.	οὐκέτι, adv. no more, no long- er.
Ὀρόντ-ας, ου, m. 1. Orontes.	οὖν, conj. therefore, then.
ὄρ-ος, εος, n. 3. a mountain.	οὐπω, adv. not yet, not at all.
Ὀρφ-εύς, έως, m. 3. Orpheus.	οὐραν-ός, ου, m. 2. heaven; from ὄρος, a boundary.
ὅς, ή, ο, pron. who, which, what.	οὔτ' and οὔτε, conj. neither, nor.
ὀσμ-ή, ης, f. 1. a smell.	οὔτ'-ἄρ', for οὔτι ἄρα, conj. neither, nor.
ὀσ-ος, η, ου, as much as, as great as.	οὔτις, gen. οὔτινος, pron. no one; from οὐ and τις.
ὀστ-έον, ουν, g. ὀστ-έου, ου. n. 2. (contracted,) a bone.	οὗτος, αὐτή, τοῦτο, pron. this. that.
ὀστis, ήτις, ὅτι, g. οὔτινος, ήσ-	

- οὕτω and οὕτως, adv. thus, in like manner.
 ὀφθαλμ-ός, οὐ. m. 2. an eye; from ὀπτομαι, to see.
 ὀχ-έω, ἦσω, to carry, ὀχέομαι, to be carried, to ride; from ὀχος, a chariot.
 ὄχλ-ος, ου. m. 2. a crowd, a multitude.
 ὀψ-ον, ου. n. sauce, seasoning, any thing cooked and eaten with bread.
 ὄψ-ις, εως, f. 3. a view, appearance.
 ὀψώνι-ον, ου, n. 2. wages.

II

- Πάθ-ος, εος, ους, n. 3. suffering, passion.
 παιδεί-α, ας, f. 1. education, learning. From παιδεύ-ω, σω, πεπαιδευκα, to educate a child, to instruct.
 From παιδί-ον, ου. n. 2. a little child.
 παῖς, παιδός, com. 3. a boy or girl, a child.
 παλαιόν, (adverbially,) formerly.
 παλαι-ός, ά, όν, old, ancient.
 Παλλ-άς, άδος, f. 3. Minerva.
 πάντοτε, adv. always.
- πάππ-ος, ου. m. 2. a grandfather.
 παρ' or παρά, prep. of, from, by, with.
 παρα-βάλλω, f. βαλῶ, aor. 2. έβαλον, to throw to, or before, to hold out, to compare; from παρα and βάλλω.
 παράβασ-ις, εως, f. 3. transgression, fault.
 παραγγέλ-λω, ώ, παρήγγειλα, to command, proclaim; from παρά and άγγέλλω.
 παρα-δίδωμι, δώσω, δέδωκα, to deliver, to give up; from παρά and δίδωμι.
 παρα-λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, παρείληφα, to receive, to succeed to; from παρά and λαμβάνω.
 παρα-μένω, μενῶ, μεμένηκα, to remain; from παρά and μένω.
 παραμυθί-α, ας, f. 1. consolation.
 πάρεμι, to be present; from παρά and ειμί.
 παρ-έρχομαι, ελεύσομαι, p. m. παρελήλυθα, to pass by or away, to come to; from παρά and έρχομαι.
 Παρνασσ-ός, οὐ. m. 2. Parnassus.
 πάροικ-ος, ου. com. a neigh-

bor, a boarder ; from παρά and οἶκος.	πεντακόσι-οι, αι, α, five hundred.
πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all, the whole, each.	πέντε, adj. (not declined) five.
πατήρ, ἄρως, ρος, m. 3. a father. Hence	περ-άω, ῶ, ἄσω and ἤσω, to pass over, transport.
πατρις, ἰδος, f. 3. a country.	περί, prep. about, concerning, with.
Παυσανίας, ου, m. 1. Pausanias.	Περίανδρος, ρου, m. 2. Perianther.
πεδίον, ου. n. 2. a plain.	περι-βάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβληκα, to throw around, cover ; from περί and βάλλω.
πείθω, πείσω, p. m. πείθομαι, to persuade ; pres. m. πείθομαι, to yield, obey, trust ; 1. f. pass. πεισθήσομαι, p. πέπεισμαι. 1. a. ἐπεισθην.	περίεμι, to survive ; from περί and εἰμί.
πείν-α, ης, f. 1. hunger, famine.	περι-ελαύνω, ελάσω, to ride round, to drive about ; from περί and ἐλαύνω, to drive.
πειράζω, σω, πεπείρακα, to attempt, to tempt ; from πείρα, a trial.	περι-ίστημι, στήσω, ἔστηκα, to stand around ; part. perf. act. περιεσσηκώς, contracted to περιεσσηκός ; from περί and ἵστημι.
Πεισίστρατος, ου. m. 2. Pisistratus.	Περικλῆς, ἑός, m. 3. Pericles.
πέλαγος, εος, n. 3 the sea.	περι-φέρω, οἶσω, to carry about ; from περί and φέρω.
Πελοποννήσιοι, ων, m. 2. pl. inhabitants of the Peloponnesus.	Πέρσης, ου. m. 1. a Persian.
πέμ-πω, ψω, πέπεμφα, to send, dismiss.	πτεριν-ός, ή, όν, winged, flying.
πέν-ης, ητος, com. 3. (subst.) a poor person, one who labors ; from πένομαι, to labor.	Πέτρος, ου, m. 2. Peter.
πενία, ας, f. 1. poverty, want.	πηγή-η, ης, f. 1. a fountain.
	πήρα, ας, f. 1. a sack, a bag.
	πινακ-ίς, ἰδος, f. 3. a tablet.

πίνω, πίνω, πέπωκα, 2. a. εἶπον, to drink.	πλουτί-ζω, σω, πεπλούτικα, to enrich. From
πικράσκω, πράσσω, πέπρακα, to sell.	πλοῦτ-ος, ου. m. 2. wealth, riches. Hence
πίπτω, πέσω, πέπτωκα, to fall; f. m. πεσοῦμαι, Dor. for πέσομαι.	Πλούτ-ων, ωνος, m. 3. Pluto.
πιστεύ-ω, σω, πεπίστευκα; to believe, trust.	πνεῦμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a spirit, wind; from πνέω, to blow.
πίστ-ις, εως, f. 3. faith, belief.	πόθεν, adv. whence.
πιστ-ός, ή, όν, faithful, true.	ποι-έω, ώ, ήσω, πεποίηκα, to do, make.
Πιστῆ-ος, οῦ, m. 2. Pittacus.	ποιμ-ήν, ένος, m. 3. a shepherd; from πάω, to feed.
πλάτ-ος, σος, n. 3. breadth, width. From	πολεμ-έω, ώ, ήσω, πεπολέμηκα, to wage war; from πόλε-μος.
πλατ-ύς, εἶα, ύ, broad, wide.	πολεμικ-ός, ή, ον, warlike.
πλείστ-ος, η, ον, most, greatest; super. from πολύς.	πολέμι-ος, α, ον, hostile, (subst.) an enemy. From
πλεί-ων, ον, g. ονος, adj. more, greater; comp. of πολύς.	πολεμ-ος, ου. m. 2. war, a battle.
πλέκ-ω, ξω, επέπλεχα, to weave, twine.	πόλ-ις, εως, f. 3. a city, state. Hence
πλεονεξί-α, ας, f. 1. avarice; from πλέον, full, and ἔχω.	πολίτευμ-α, ατος, n. 3. the government of a state.
πλε-ός, ά, όν, full.	πολίτ-ης, ου. m. 1. a citizen; from πόλις.
πληθ-ος, σος, ους, n. 3. a multitude; from πληθω, to fill.	πολλάκις, adv. often, frequently.
πλήν, adv. besides, except.	πολύ, adv. much, very much.
πλήρ-ης, ες, g. σος, adj. full; from πλεός. Hence	πολυμαθ-ής, ες, g. έος, adj. learned; from πολύ and μανθάνω, to learn.
πληρ-ώω, ώ, ώσω, πεπλήρωκα, to fill, supply.	πολύ-ς, λή, ύ, much, many.
πλοῖ-ον, ου, n. 2. a vessel, a boat; from πλέω, to sail.	πολυτελ-ής, ες, g. έος, adj. costly, very precious;
πλουσί-ος, α, ον, rich; from πλοῦτος.	

from πολύ and εἶλος, ex- pense.	βύτριοι, pl. the presbyters, or teachers.
πονηρ-ός, ἁ, ὄν, bad, wicked, (subst.) the devil.	πρεσβύτ-ης, ου, m. 1. an old man; from πρέσβυς.
πίν-ος, m. 2. labor.	πρό, prep. before, on account of.
πόνι-ος, ου, m. 2. the sea.	πρόβατ-ον, ου, n. 2. a sheep.
πορεί-α, ας, f. 1. a way; from πορεύω, to pass.	προ-δίδωμι, δώσω, δέδωκα, to betray; from πρό and δι- δωμι.
πορεύομαι, f. m. πορεύσομαι, πεπόμεναι; to go, de- part.	προδότ-ης, ου, m. 1. a traitor; from the same.
Ποσειδ-ων, ωνος, m. 3. Nep- tune, the god of the sea.	προθυμότερ-ος, α, ον, more eager; comp. of πρόθυμος, eager; from πρό and θυμός, the mind.
πόσ-ος, η, ον, how much? how great? from ὅσος.	προθύμως, adv. eagerly; from the same.
ποταμ-ός, οῦ, m. 2. a river.	Προκ-ή, ἥς, f. 1. Proca.
ποτέ, adv. once, hereafter.	πρός, prep. to, towards, from.
ποῦ, adv. where.	προς-αναπλάσσω or ττω, ανα- πλάσω; to add superflu- ously; from πρόσ, ἀνά, and πλάσσω, to form.
πούς, ποδός, m. 3. a foot.	προς-δέχομαι, δέχομαι, δέδογ- μαι, to admit, receive, wait for; from πρόσ and δέχομαι.
πραγμα-α, αῖος, n. 3. a thing, an affair.	προσευχή, ἥς, f. 1. a prayer, entreaty, a place for pray- er.
πραξι-ος, εως, f. 3. an act, an action. From	πρόσκαιρ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. tem- porary; from πρόσ and και- ρός, time.
πρά-σσω or ττω, ξω, πέπραχα, to do, to perform.	πρόσω, adv. before, beyond.
πρα-ύνω, ὑνῶ, πεπραύγκα, to calm, make mild; from	πρότά-σσω or ττω, ξω, προτέ- ταχα, to place before, to
πραῦς, mild.	
πρεσβ-ύς, εως, m. 3. an am- bassador.	
πρεσβ-ύς, υ, g. υος or σος, adj. old, ancient. Hence super. and comp.	
πρεσβύτατος, η, ον, oldest, most ancient.	
πρεσβύτερος, α, ον, older, πρεσ-	

appoint; from πρό and τάσσω.	ligence; from ῥάθυμος, remiss.
πρόφασ-ις, έως, f. 3. a pretence, indication; from πρό-φημι, to predict.	ῥεύμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a current, stream; from ῥέω, to flow.
προφήτ-ης, ου, m. 1. a prophet; from πρό, before, and φημί, to speak.	ῥήμ-α, αλος, n. 3. a word, saying; from the same.
προ-φέρω, οἶσω, 1. a. ἡνεγκα, to bring forward; from πρό and φέρω.	ῥήτ-ωρ, ορος, m. 3. an orator; from the same.
πρώτον, adv. first, at first; from πρό.	ρίζ-α, ης, f. 1. a root.
πρώτ-ος, η, ου, first; super. of πρό, πρότερος.	Ῥωμαῖ-ος, α, ου, Roman. From
πτεν-ός, ή, έν, winged.	Ῥώμ-η, ης, f. 1. Rome.
πτωχός, ή, έν, poor.	Ῥωμύλ-ος, ου, m. 2. Romulus.
Πυθαγόρ-ας, ου, m. 1. Pythagoras.	Σ
πύλ-η, ης, f. 1. a door, gate.	Σαλαμ-ίς, ίνος, f. 3. Salamis.
πυνθάνομαι, πύθομαι, πέπυσμαι, to ask, enquire.	Σαρδανάπαλ-ος, ου, m. 2. Sardanapalus.
πυραμ-ίς, ίδος, f. 3. a pyramid. From	σάρξ, σαρκός, f. 3. flesh.
πῦρ, πυρός, n. 3. a fire.	σαυτοῦ, of thyself; for σεαυτοῦ.
πωλ-έω, ώ, ήσω, πωλώληκα, to sell.	σαφ-ής, ες, g. έος, adj. sure, manifest.
πώς, adv. how? in what manner?	σεαυ-οῦ, ης, οῦ, pron. of thyself.
P :	σει-ω, σω, σείσικα, to shake.
Ῥάδι-ος, α, ου, easy, inclined to.	σεμνότ-ερ-ος, α, ου, more venerable; comp. of σεμνός, venerable.
ῥαθυμί-α, ας, f. 1. sloth, neg-	σήμαντ-ον, ου, n. 2. a seal; from σῆμα, a sign.
	σημει-ον, ου, n. 2. a mark, sign, miracle.

σίδηρ-ος, ου, m. 2. iron.	στάδι-ον, ου, n. 2. the stadium, a race-ground.
Σικελί-α, ας, f. 1. Sicily.	σταυρ-ώω, ᾶ, ᾶσω, ἐσταύρωκα, to crucify; from σταυρός, a cross.
σίνηπ-ι, ῆως, n. 3. mustard.	στέφαν-ος, ου, m. 2. a crown.
σκανδαλί-ζω, σω, ἐσκανδάλλω, to offend.	στόμ-α, ατος, n. 3. the mouth.
σκην-ή, ῆς, f. 1. a tent, booth.	στράτευμ-α, ατος, n. 3. an army. From
σκορπ-ίζω, ἴσω, ἐσκόρπικα, to scatter.	στρατ-εύω, εὔσω, ἐστράλεια, to make war; from στρατός.
σκολεῖν-ός, ή, έν, dark, obscure.	στραλί-α, ας, f. 1. an army.
σκοτί-α, ας, f. 1. darkness.	στρατιώτ-ης, ου, m. 1. a soldier.
σκοτ-ίζω, ἴσω, ἐσκότικα, to darken.	στρατοπεδεύ-ω, σω, ἐστρατοπέδωκα, to make an encampment; from στρατόπεδον, a camp.
σκότ-ος, εος, ους, n. 3. darkness.	στρατ-ός, οῦ, m. 2. an army.
Σκύθ-ης, ου, m. 1. a Scythian.	στρέφ-ω, ψω, ἐστρεφα, to turn, wind.
Σόλ-ων, ωνος, m. 3. Solon.	στρουθί-ον, ου, n. 2. a sparrow.
σί-ος, ή, εν, safe, secure.	στρωννύω, στρώσω, to spread, scatter; from στρέω, to strew.
σός, σή, σόν, thine, yours.	σύ. gen. σου, pron. thou, you.
σοφί-α, ας, f. 1. wisdom.	συγγεν-ής, ες, g. εος, adj. akin, related; from σύν and γένος, a family.
Σοφοκλ-ής, εος, m. 3. Sophocles.	συγ-καλέω, ᾶ, καλέσω, κέκληκα, to call together; from σύν and καλέω, to call.
σοφ-ός, ή, έν, wise, (subst.) a Sage.	συγ-χαίρω, χαρῶ, κέχαρκα, to
σοφώτατ-ος, η, έν, wisest, super. of σοφός.	
σοφώτερ-ος, α, εν, wiser, comp. of σοφός.	
Σπάρ-τα or Σπάρ-τη, της, f. 1. Sparta.	
σπείρω, σπερῶ, ἐσπαρκα, to sow.	
σπονδ-ή, ῆς, f. 1. a treaty, league.	
σπουδ-άζω, ᾶσω, ἐσπούδακα, to hasten.	

- rejoice together ; from σύν συναντ-άω, ᾧ, ἦσω, to meet, and χαίρω, to rejoice.
- σὺλ-λαβήω or έω, ἦσω, σελύληκα, ἀντάω, to meet.
- to rob, plunder ; from σύλη, συνείδησ-ις, εως, f. 3. conscience, the testimony of one's own mind ; from συν-ειδέω, to know one's self.
- σὺλ-λαμβάνω, f. m. λή-βομαι, 2. a. συνέλαβεν, to take up, to seize ; from σύν and λαμβάνω, to take.
- 1 συμ-βάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβληκα, σύν-ερχομαι, ελείσσομαι, 2. a. 2. a. συνέβαλον, to attack ; from σύν and βάλλω.
- σὺμ-μαχ-έω, ᾧ, ἦσω, to give aid in battle ; συμμάχομαι σύν and ερχομαι.
- and συμμαχέομαι, to have an ally in war ; from σύν σύνεσ-ις, εως, f. 3. prudence, wisdom ; from συνίημι, to perceive, understand.
- σύμμαχ-ος, ου, m. 2. a fellow soldier, an ally ; from σύν συνεχ-ώς, adv. constantly.
- and μάχομαι. συνήθ-ης, γ. εος, adj. usual.
- συμπολίτ-ης, ου, m. 1. a fellow citizen ; from σύν and πολίτης, a citizen.
- συνουσί-α, ας, f. 1. intercourse ; from σύνειμι.
- συμφορ-ά, ᾧς, f. 1. a misfortune ; from σύν and φορέω, συν-τίθημι, δήσω, τέθεικα, to regulate ; in the passive, to agree, to make a treaty ; from σύν and τίθημι.
- σύν, prep. with : as an adv. together.
- συναγωγ-ή, ἥς, f. 1. a synagogue, an assembly ; from σύν, together, and ἄγω to go.
- Συρακούσι-οι, αι, α, pl. belong- ing to Syracuse.
- συναθροί-ζω, σω, συνήθροκα, σύσκι-ος, ου, γ. ου. adj. shady.
- to assemble, collect together ; from σύν and ἀθροός, σφαλέρ-ός, ᾧ, ὄν, dangerous.
- σφαλέρ-ός, ᾧ, ὄν, dangerous.
- σφά-σσω or τεω, ξω, to kill, slaughter.
- σφραγι-ζω, σω, ἐσφράγισα, to seal ; from σφραγίς, a seal.

σχαλάστικ-ος, ου, m. 2. a sim-
pleton.

σώ-ζω, σω, σέσωκα, to save.

Σωκράτ-ης, εος, οῦς, m. 3.
Socrates.

σῶμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a body.

σῶ-ος, ου, σῶου, adj. safe,
safe and sound.

σωτ-ήρ, ἥρος, m. 3. a savior.

σωτηρι-α, ας, f. 1. salvation.

σωφροσύν-η, ης, f. 1. pru-
dence, wisdom.

σώφρων, ου, g. ονος, adj. wise,
discreet; from σόος, safe,
and φρήν, mind.

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Τάνταλ-ος, ου, m. 2. Tanta-
lus.

τάξι-ς, εως, f. 3. order, the
act of placing or arrang-
ing, a rank, legion; from
τάσσω.

ταρά-σσω, ξω, τετάραχα; to
trouble, disturb.

τά-σσω or τῶω, ξω, τέταχα,
to place, arrange.

ταῦρ-ος, ου, m. 2. a bull, a
sign of the zodiac, a man's
name, Taurus.

ταφ-ή, ἥς, f. 1. a burial, in-
terment.

ταχύ-ων, ῶ, τελάχυγα, to
hasten, to render rapid;
from ταχύς, swift.

τέ, and, both; a copulative
conjunction, following in
order the word which it
connects.

τείνω, τενῶ, τέλακα, to stretch
out, extend.

τείχ-ος, εος, n. 3. a wall, or
fortification.

τέκν-ον, ου, n. 2. a child, a
young animal.

τέλει-ος, α, ου, finished, per-
fect.

τελειόω, ῶ, ὠσω, κα, to com-
plete, perfect, finish.

τελευταῖον, adv. finally, at
last, lastly, probably; neut.
of τελευταῖος, at the end.

τελευτ-άω, ῶ, ἥσω, τετελεύ-
τηκα, to finish, to seize, to
die.

τελ-έω, ῶ, έσω, τετέλεκα, to
finish, bring to an end;
from τέλος.

τέλλω, obsol. f. τελῶ, 1. a.
εἵτεila, to make, to arise.

τέλ-ος, εος, n. 3. an end or
conclusion.

τέμνω, τεμῶ, τέτμηκα, to cut,
cleave, divide, 2. a. εταμον.

τέρ-ας, ατος, n. 3. a sign,
omen, prodigy, a meteor.

τέρψ-ις, εως, f. 3. delight, the
pleasure which any thing
affords.

τέσσαρ-ες, ρα, four.

τέττι-ις, ιγος, m. 3. pl. τέττιγες,

a winged insect, like a locust, grasshopper, or cricket. ,	such; and <i>δέ</i> , used as an affix.
<i>τέχνη</i> , <i>νης</i> , f. 1. an art, or trade, a work of art.	<i>τοιοῦτο</i> -ος, <i>τοιαῦτη</i> , <i>τοιοῦτο</i> , such, of this kind; (decl. like <i>οὔλος</i> ;) from <i>τοῖος</i> , such, and <i>οὔλος</i> he.
<i>τηλι-κοῦλος</i> , <i>καύτη</i> , <i>κοῦλο</i> or <i>κοῦτον</i> ; as great as, such as; declined like <i>οὔλος</i> .	<i>τοῖχ</i> -ος, <i>ου</i> , m. 2. a wall, fence, flank of an army.
<i>τηρ-έω</i> , <i>ῶ</i> , <i>ήσω</i> , <i>τετήρηκα</i> , to keep, to preserve.	<i>τοξεύ</i> -ω, <i>σω</i> , to shoot with a bow and arrows; from <i>τόξον</i> , a bow.
<i>τίθημι</i> , <i>θήσω</i> , <i>τέθεικα</i> , to place, to put, to lay in order.	<i>τόπ</i> -ος, <i>ου</i> , m. 2. a place, space, country.
<i>τιμ-άω</i> , <i>ῶ</i> , <i>ήσω</i> , <i>τετίμηκα</i> , to honor, do honor to, esteem.	<i>τοσοῦτο</i> , <i>τοσαύτη</i> , <i>τοσοῦτο</i> , so great, so many; as great, as little; from <i>τόσος</i> , so great, and <i>οὔλος</i> .
From	<i>τότε</i> , adv. then, at that time,
<i>τιμ-ή</i> , <i>ης</i> , f. 1. honor, respect, reverence. Hence	<i>τοτέ</i> , sometimes; from <i>δίε</i> .
<i>τίμι</i> -ος, <i>α</i> , <i>ον</i> , honorable, dear, precious; comp.	<i>τρεῖς</i> , <i>τρία</i> , three.
<i>τιμιώτερος</i> , <i>α</i> , <i>ον</i> , more honorable, more precious.	<i>τρέ</i> -πω, <i>ψω</i> , <i>τέτραφα</i> , 2. α. <i>ἔτραπον</i> ; to turn, put to flight.
<i>τιμωρ-έω</i> , <i>ῶ</i> , <i>ήσω</i> , <i>τετιμώρηκα</i> , to punish; from <i>τιμωρός</i> , an avenger.	<i>τρέφω</i> , <i>θρέψω</i> , <i>τέτραφα</i> ; to feed, nourish; bring up.
<i>τίς</i> , <i>τί</i> , g. <i>τίνος</i> , interrogative pron. who? what?	<i>τριακοντα</i> , adj. (not declined) thirty.
<i>τίς</i> , <i>τι</i> , g. <i>τινός</i> , indefinite pron. some one, a certain one.	<i>τρίβ</i> -ος, <i>ου</i> , f. 2. a path, or road. From
<i>τιτράω</i> , <i>τρήσω</i> , to bore; from <i>τράω</i> , to pierce. .	<i>τρίβω</i> , <i>ψω</i> , <i>τέτριφα</i> , to rub, to grind small.
<i>τιτρώσχω</i> , <i>τρώσω</i> , 1. a. pass. <i>ἔτρωσθην</i> , to wound, hurt.	<i>τριηρ-ής</i> , <i>έος</i> , f. 3. a galley, a ship; from <i>ἑρέσσω</i> , to row.
<i>τοι-όσος</i> , <i>άδος</i> , <i>όνος</i> , of the same kind, such; from <i>τοῖος</i> ,	<i>Τρικαρήνι</i> -α, <i>ας</i> , f. 1. Tricaronia, a city.

τριάρην-ος, ον, g. ου. adj.	Υ
three headed ; also belonging to Tricarenia.	ὑγίαι-α, ας, f. 1. good health,
τρικέφαλ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj.	soundness ; from ὑγίης, εός,
three headed ; from τρεῖς and κεφαλή.	sound.
τρίτ-ος, η, ον, the third ; from τρεῖς.	ὑγρ-ός, ά, ον, wet, damp ;
τρόπαι-ον, ου, n. 2. a monument set up for the τροπή (turning) i. e. of an enemy.	from ὕω, to rain.
τροφ-ή, ῆς, f. 1. food, nourishment.	ὑδρεύ-ω, σω, to provide or fetch water. From
τροφ-ή, ῆς, f. 1. luxury, sensuality.	ὑδωρ, ὕδατος, n. 3. water.
τρώγω, f. m. τρώξομαι, per. act. τείρωχα, 2. a. εἴρωγον, to gnaw upon, to eat, devour.	υἱ-ός, οὔ, m. 2. a son, offspring.
τύπ-ος, ου, m. 2. a mark, pattern, type. From	ὑλ-η, ης, f. 1. wood, a material of which any thing is made.
τύπ-τω, ψω, τέτυπα, to strike, to beat.	ὑμέτερ-ος, α, ον, your, yours ;
τυρανν-ίς, ιδος, f. 3. tyranny, unjust dominion. From	from σύ, thou.
τύρανν-ος, ου, m. and f. 2. a tyrant, a king, a queen.	ὑπακούω, ακούσω, ἡκουκα ; to listen submissively, to admit.
Τυρίος, α, ον, Tyrian, of or belonging to Tyre.	ὑπαν-ίστημι, ὑπανίσταμαι, to rise from respect to one ;
Τύρ-ος, ου, f. 2. Tyre, a city.	to give place to ; from ὑπό, ἀνά and ἵστημι.
τυφλ-ός, ή, έν, blind, obscure, ignorant.	ὑπαισ-έρχομαι, to creep under.
τύχ-η, ης, f. 1. fortune, chance, misfortune.	ὑπέρ, prep. for, above, through.
	ὑπερ-αἶρω, αἶψά, ἤρκα, to excel, surpass ; from ὑπέρ and αἶρω, to raise.
	ὑπαγετ-έω, ῶ, ήσω, ὑπαγήθηκα, to serve, to be under orders. From
	ὑπηρέτ-ης, ου, m. 1. a servant.

ὑπν-ος, ου, m. 2. sleep, repose in sleep.	φαίνω, φάνω, πέφαγκα, to bring to light, to shine.
ὑπό, by, from, through.	φανερῶς, adv. openly.
ὑπο-δέχομαι, δέξομαι, δεδεγμαι, to receive.	Φαρισαῖ-ος, ου, m. 2. a Pharisee.
ὑπόδημα, ατος, n. 3. a shoe, sandal; from ὑπό and δέω, to tie.	φάρμακ-ον, ου, n. 2. a medicine, remedy, an antidote.
ὑποκρι-της, ου, m. 1. a hypocrite; one who feigns or pretends.	φέρω, οἶσω, ἐνήνοχα, 1. aor. ἤνεγκα, to bear, carry. It borrows its tenses from οἶω, ἐνέγκω, ἐνείκω, and ἐνέχω.
ὑπο-λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, ὑπείληφα, to receive, take or pillage.	φεύγω, f. φεύξομαι, πέφευγα, 2. a. ἔφυγον, to flee, to put to flight.
ὑπο-μένω, μενῶ, μεμένηκα, to support, sustain, or endure; from ὑπό and μένω.	φημί, φήσω, 2. a. ἔφην, to say, declare.
ὑφαπλῶω, απλῶω, to spread under; 1. a. m. ὑφαπλωσάμεν, ὑφαπλωσάτο τόν κόλπον; spread open his bosom underneath; from ὑπό and απλῶω, ὦ, to spread.	φθείρω, φθερῶ, ἔφθαρκα, 2. a. ἔφθαρον, to lay waste, destroy.
ὑψηλ-ός, ή, έν, high, lofty; from ὕψος, height.	φθίν-ος, ου, m. 2. envy, censure.
ὑψιστ-ος, η, ον, highest, the most high, super. from ὕψι, adv. — comp. ὑψίων and ὑψίστος.	φιλαργυρί-α, ας, f. 1. avarice, love of money; from φίλος and ἀργυρος, silver.
ὑψ-ος, εως, n. 3. height.	φιλ-έω, ὦ, ήσω, πεφίληκα, to love; from φίλος.
Φ	φιλία, ας, f. 1. friendship, affection.
Φάγω or φήγω, 2. f. m. φάγομαι for φαγοῦμαι, 2. a. act. ἔφαγον, to eat, devour.	φιλοκύνηγ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. fond of hunting and hounds.
	φιλομαθ-ής, ες, g. έος, fond of learning.
	φίλος, η, ον, dear, beloved.
	φίλ-ος, ου, m. 2. a friend.
	φλόξ, φλογός, f. 3. a flame; from φλέγω, to burn.
	φοβ-έω, ὦ, ήσω, πέφοβηκα, to

terrify,—pres. m. φοβ-έομαι, οὔμαι, to fear.	φυλά-σσω or Πω, ξω, πεφύλακα, to guard, keep, defend.
φόβ-ος, ου, m. 2. fear, anguish.	φυσι-ώω, ὤ, ὠσω, πεφυσίωκα, to puff up.
Φοίνικες, ων, m. 3. pl. Phœnicians.	φύσις, εως, f. 3. nature, character, disposition. From
Φοινίκη, ης, f. 1. Phœnice, Syria.	φύω or φύμι, φύσω, πέφυκα, to produce, beget, grow.
Φοίνιξ, φοίνικος, m. 3. Phœnician, Carthaginian.	Φωκ-εύς, έως, m. 3. a Phocian.
φον-εύς, έως, m. 3. a murderer, an assassin.	φων-ή, ης, f. 1. a voice, sound, a saying.
φορ-έω, ὤ, ήσω, πεφόρηκα and εκα, to bear or hold in the hand.	φῶς, φωτός, n. 3. a light, fire, a fireband ; from φάω, to shine.
φορτί-ον, ου, n. 2. a burden, a load.	φωτεινός, ή, όν, light, clear, shining ; from the same.
φρά-ζω, έω, πέφρακα, to say, relate.	X
φρά-σσω or Πω, ξω, πέφραχα, to hedge around, fortify.	
φρόνεις-ις, εως, f. 3. prudence, good sense ; from φρονέω, to have a sound mind.	Χαίρω, χαρῶ, κέχαρχα, to rejoice, to be glad.
φρόνημ-α, ατος, n. 3. will, thought, sentiment.	χαλεπ-ός, ή, όν, cruel, morose, hard ; from χαλέπτω, to hurt.
φρόνιμ-ος, α, ον, g. ου. adj. prudent, wise. Hence comp.	χαλκ-ός, εύ, m. 2. brass, copper.
φρονιμώτερ-ος, α, ον, more prudent, wiser ; from φρόνις, sense.	χαρ-ά, ας, f. 1. joy, gladness.
φύγ-η, ης, f. 1. flight, disposition to flee.	χαρακτ-ήρ, ηρος, m. 3. a character, mark, seal.
φυλακ-ή, ης, f. 1. custody, a watch, a prison. From	χάρις, ιλις, f. 3. grace, kindness, thanks.
	χείρ, χειρός, f. 3. the hand, the arm, a claw, or paw ; from χῶ, to take hold.

χηρίδι-ος, η, εν, worst ; su-	χωρίς, adv. apart, separate-
per. of κακός bad.	ly, without.
χήρ-α, ας, f. 1. a widow ;	Ψ
from χήρος forsaken.	
χορ-εύω, εύω, to lead the	Ψευδ-ής, ες, g. ές, adj. false,
dance, to dance in a circle.	lying.
χράσμαι, χρώμαι, χρήσμαι, 1.	ψευδ-ος, εος, n. 3. a lie, a fal-
a. m. έχρησάμην, to make	sity.
use of, to borrow, to lend ;	ψόγ-ος, ου, m. 2. blame, re-
from χράω, to lend.	proach.
χρήμ-α, αλος, n. 3. a thing,	ψυχ-ή, ης, f. 1. life, the soul,
money ; from the same.	appetite.
χρήσιμ-ος, η, εν, useful, ad-	
vantageous ; from the	Ω
same.	
χρησί-ός, ή, έν, good, kind,	Ω, and Ω, adv. Oh.
useful ; from the same.	Ωδε, adv. so, thus, in this
Hence comp.	way.
χρησιότερος, α, εν, better,	ώδ-ή, ης, f. 1. an ode, a
more useful.	poem.
Χριστ-ός, ου, m. 2. Christ,	ών, ούσα, έν, being ; pres.
the anointed ; from χρίω,	part. of σίμμι.
to anoint.	ώρ-α, ας, f. 1. an hour, a
χρόν-ος, ου, m. 2. time, dura-	season.
tion.	ώς, adv. as, just as, how.
χρύσ-ος, ους, έα, η, εν, εύν,	ώς, conj. in like manner
(contracted) golden, made	as.
of gold ; from χρυσός, gold.	ώσπερ, adv. as, just as,
χώμα, χώματος, n. 3. a heap,	like.
mound, sepulchre.	ώφελ-τω, έ, ήσθ, ώφελιμα, to
χώρ-α, ας, f. 1. a region,	assist, to be useful.
country.	

